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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 221 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

100 Per Cent Victory For Congress At Polls

Adjournment Motion Lost In Council

DR. VAD EXPOSES GOVT. METHODS

Mass Disenfranchisement Of Graduates Resented

POONA, Sept. 16.

The Bombay Legislative Council rejected by 39 votes to 19 Doctor B. G. Vad's adjournment motion, the object of which was to afford the House an opportunity to discuss the Government's narrow interpretation of rules which disfranchised many in the University constituency.

Dr. Vad declared that Government were unfair to the University constituency, as many graduates were penalised. He urged the Government to interpret the rules in the spirit and not to the letter.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper opposed it on the ground that to ask the Government to make alterations now, was out of question. Government could not go counter to the Order-in-Council.

Mr. Garrett, Chief Secretary, pointed out that alterations in the electoral list were not possible now except by the revising authority.

The motion was pressed to division and was lost.

The House then resumed discussion of Mr. Bakhale's Bill seeking modification of Government's powers over the Co-operative Societies. The debate was not over and the House adjourned till Thursday.

GOA LOTTERY TICKET SALES

Govt. Unable To Check Danger

POONA, Sept. 16.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed sitting to-day, the Hon Mr. Hooseinali Rahimtoola presiding. During interpellations Rao Bahadur Angadi drew Government's attention to the wide sale of Goa Lottery Tickets in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts.

The Home Member replying admitted that Goa Lottery Tickets were sold extensively in the Bombay Presidency in general and, replying to a supplementary question, expressed Government's inability effectively to check the danger.

Mr. Syed Munawar, Mr. Bakhale, Mr. Pestansha Vakil and Dr. Dixit raised the question of Four-Anna rate for Bombay taxis

Mr. Turner replying said that Government were put to no loss by the reduction of a taxi fare to four annas and, as regards the grounds on which Government insisted for the six annas rate, pointed to Director of Information's press note of 22nd April last.

Mr. Tairsee asked why the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay had issued a circular to Civil Surgeons in charge of civil hospitals in the Presidency directing them to order out their medical and surgical requirements from the Surgical Manufacturing Company, London.

Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi replying stated that the said London Company had been given contract for supply of surgical instruments, excluding instruments for genito urinary surgery, during the financial year of 1936/37 as their tender was of 42 p.c. lower than the next lowest.

In reply to Dr. Vad's question the Revenue Member, Dew. Bahadur Cooper stated that the cost of spreading sand on the roads of Bombay for the Viceregal procession in April last was Rs. 6,591-3-0 and that Government had taken up for consideration the question of continuing or discontinuing the practice.

To the next question from Mr. Vad, the House was informed that there were 36 deaths from stove tragedies in Bombay during two years ending March 1936 and of them 15 were girls and 14 young women.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

After question time in the Bombay Legislative Council, Dr. Vad begged leave of the House to move an adjournment motion for discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the unsatisfactory nature of Government's reply regarding de-franchisement of several voters of long standing from the new Electoral Rolls for Registered graduates Constituency.

GOVT. OPPOSITION.

The Revenue Member opposing motion stated in detail the Government position. He said that Government's reply on which Dr. Vad relied for his adjournment motion was given as a matter of courtesy and not as a matter of right. It was, therefore, rather unfair to base the adjournment motion on that reply.

Mr. Bakhale and Sir Rafiuddin objected to Khan Bahadur Cooper's indulging in detailed argument which was not allowed at the time of the question of granting leave for an adjournment motion.

MOTION ALLOWED.

The motion was ultimately fixed to be taken at 4 p.m. as 35 members supported it.

Consideration was then resumed on Mr. Bakhale's statutory motion of Thursday last suggesting deletion of Rule 48 (empowering Government to remove all members of committee of a Co-operative Society and appointing new members instead of the Co-operative Society's Rules.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Registrar of Co-operative Societies was up to defend the Government position

(Continued On Page 10).

Rs. 10,000
OBJECTS
COMPETITION
Will Close
T-O-M-O-R-R-O-W
18th September

Jawahar Says, It Is Certainty

SUBHAS BOSE LOSES WEIGHT

Doctors In Their Joint Report Suggest Transfer To Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" reliably understands that both Sir Nilratan Sarker and Major Drummond, Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling, who were recently commissioned by the local Government to examine Mr Subhas Bose in view of the disquieting press reports about the present condition of Mr. Bose's health, have submitted a joint report to the Government of India in the course of which they have expressed inability to arrive at any definite diagnosis about Mr. Bose's ailments in the absence of facilities for X-ray examination and also bacteriological tests of stool, etc.

This paper further understands that both these physicians have suggested that Mr. Subhas Bose should be transferred to Calcutta if thorough examination is considered necessary.

Mr. Subhas Bose, according to this paper, was found to have lost seven pounds in weight since his transfer to Kurseong. He has also been running slow temperature.

Mr. Bose's examination was conducted by these two eminent physicians in the presence of Mr. Grassby, Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling.—United Press.

FLYING-BOAT CRASH SEQUEL

Some Delay On Mediterranean Services Inevitable

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, September 15.

Imperial Airways, Karachi office in a statement says, that in the place of their flying-boat, 'Scipio' which was recently involved in an accident in Crete in the Mediterranean Sea, it will use the Calcutta Type Flying Boat, which was originally built for Mediterranean crossing and which had seen considerable service on that sector. The Calcutta Flying Boat is slower than the 'Scipio' class, and pending delivery of the new Empire Flying boats of the 'Canopus' class to the Mediterranean, which is expected to commence early in October, some delay on the Mediterranean services will be inevitable.

All possible steps are being taken, consistent with the highest standard of safety to minimise the extent of delay, and during the next three weeks India-England services will be affected in following way. The West bound Indian Mail will probably arrive in London one day late and the Westbound Passengers from India are likely to arrive in London two days late.

Delay to bound mail is being minimised by the use of 'Diana' Type aircraft on Brindisi-London sector. As regards the Eastbound services both mail and passenger will leave Alexandria one day late, but it is anticipated that in certain circumstances, this delay may be reduced east of Egypt.

Imperial Airways had hoped that first of their new Empire flying boats would by this time have been in commission on the Mediterranean but expansion of the R.A.F. has resulted in some deferment of delivery dates.

After three weeks Imperial Airways hope to regain their scheduled timings by using the first Empire flying boat on the Mediterranean sector.

NOT BEGGARS FOR VOTES

(From our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have delivered a thrilling speech at the meeting of the District Congress Committee held to-night. He said that he felt sure that the Congress would win every seat which it contested. Congressmen need not feel anxiety over the choice of candidates. He could make even a Congress volunteer stand and sweep the polls.

For him, there was no question of a seat being easy or difficult to win.

"For the Congress, all seats are easy to win. We are not beggars for votes. We ask for votes in the name of the Congress and not on behalf of mere individuals."

CANDIDATES FOR U. P.

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

The District Congress Committee recommended to the Provincial Committee the names of Dr. Kailasnath Katju and Mr. K. N. Pandit for election from two constituencies. For the city, the Committee requested Babu Purshottamdas Tandon to stand for election, but he has not yet decided to contest.

Sub-committees have been appointed to consider the question of the Upper House, Harijan seat and the Muslim Constituency.

PRESIDENT'S CALCUTTA PROGRAMME

Will Discuss With Bengal Leaders Their Attitude On Congress Manifesto

CALCUTTA: Sept. 16.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has intimated to the Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, that he would visit Calcutta on September 26 and stay there for three days.

During his stay here the Congress President would discuss with the Congress leaders of Bengal, among other things, the situation arising out of the interpretation put recently by the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, on the ban imposed in the Congress Election Manifesto against agitation for rejection of the Communal Award.

It may be recalled that the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee recently adopted a resolution opining that agitation carried by the Provincial Congress organisation could not be regarded as one-sided inasmuch as the Congress claimed to represent all sections and communities of people.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

A WORLD RECORD.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16.

Hoeckert (Finland) made world record in 3,000 metres running. (Time 8 min. fourteen and eight-tenths seconds). The previous record was Nielsen (Denmark) eight minutes, eighteen and four-tenths seconds.—Reuter.

DISSOLVE ALL PARTIES

"Present A 'United Front' To Govt. At Next Elections"

POONA, Sept. 16.

"All parties throughout the country should be dissolved or merged in the Congress and the Congress as a single party should fight the Government at the next elections," declared Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the Karnatak leader, speaking at Congress election meeting to-night, Mr. Gupte presiding.

Mr. Deshpande added that a multiplicity of parties only frittered away the nation's energies. The Congress was the strongest party, and it should further be strengthened so that it could carry out the programme of national liberation.

"EMPTY TALK"

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee also favoured a "united front" at the next elections. He asserted that the boast of working the constitution by the non-Brahmins and other groups without the co-operation of the Congress was empty talk. Moreover, the constitution by its very nature was unworkable.

"DEMOCRATS" & ANEY

It is understood that a meeting of the general body of the Democratic Swaraj Party is being called in October to consider Mr. Aney's resignation and also the situation arising from it.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU BETTER THOUGH WEAK

PATNA, Sept. 16.

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, has received the following telegram yesterday from Babu Rajendra Prasad regarding his health:—

"Thanks. Better though weak. Raghunathji and local doctors both advised to stay. Programme uncertain."—United Press.

PARULEKAR ARRESTED

Under Warrant From Kalyan

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, President of the Ambernath Match Factory Employees' Union, was arrested on Wednesday evening, on a warrant, issued by the Magistrate of Kalyan, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be bound over for a period of one year, in a sum of Rs. 1,000, under Section 17 of the Cr. P. C.

Mr. Parulekar was taken to the Maharbowrie Police Station lock-up.

Br. DELEGATION FOR LEAGUE MEETING

LONDON: Sept. 16.

Mr. Eden has recovered from the attack of Chicken-pox. He goes to Geneva on Sunday to attend the momentous League meetings next week at the head of a powerful British delegation, including Lord Halifax, Viscount Cranbourne and Mr. Malcolm-MacDonald.

It is understood that the Abyssinian representative will attend but it is unlikely that Italy's attendance will be thereby prevented.—Reuter.

EX-CHANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA DEAD

VIENNA: Sept. 16.

The death has occurred of the ex-Chancellor, Doctor Karl Buresch.—Reuter.

In The Assembly

Mody And Cowasji In Opposite Lobbies

GOVT. CAUGHT NAPPING: OPPOSITION SCORES

Episodes In Companies Law Bill Debate

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA: September 16.

Government was caught napping to-day, and much to its own surprise, the Opposition found victory thrust into its hands. At 1-15 p.m. when the division bell rang, many official members had already left for lunch. With the exception of Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Frank Noyce and Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, there was none at all on the Treasury Bench.

The result of the division disclosed that the Opposition had won by a comfortable margin of ten votes. The actual amendment, however, was not of much material importance. It merely gave retrospective effect to the clause of the Bill which says that shareholders whose names are inserted in the register of shareholders of a company shall enjoy the same rights and be subject to the same liabilities as all other shareholders of the same class.

To-day's discussion disclosed another surprise for the House, for the two Bombay Knights found themselves separated and walked into opposite lobbies. While Sir Cowasji saw no harm in giving retrospective effect, Sir H. P. Mody protested against it strongly.

Sir N.N. Sircar argued in principle that as far as possible, existing rights vested under the Articles should not be disturbed. One minor amendment was accepted, and five others were defeated. This completes the story of the morning session.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Opposition scored another victory, though also of a minor character, this afternoon in the Assembly. By 54 votes to 52 the House carried Mr. Bajoria's amendment which lays down that all companies, existing and future, should have a minimum of three Directors.

Sir Henry Craik was not present in the House at the time of the division.

Just as the House was about to rise, it was confronted with the first thorny question since the consideration of the clauses began, i.e., the proposal for proportional representation for the election of the Board of Directors, initiated by Mr. Satyamurti and Pt. G. V. Pant. This evoked two brilliant speeches, one from Mr. N. C. Chunder, who seldom speaks, but never fails to create sensation by his effective style of speaking and the other from Mr. Griffiths, who showed himself both clever in argument and powerful as a speaker.

VOTE BY PROXY.

The rest of the afternoon session was taken up by a number of minor amendments, which were either defeated or withdrawn. Dr. Ziauddin's proposal to allow the Registrar or the inspector of companies to act as proxy met with a quick retort from Sir N. N. Sircar that "fools and very learned men cannot be protected."

Mr. Bajoria's proposal that the voting rights of the different classes of shares should be in proportion to the paid up capital of each such class of shares was opposed by the Law Member as destroying the very structure of the Company Law. Mr. Sri Prakash desired to fix eleven as the maximum number of directors, but it provoked such a vigorous opposition from Sir Cowasji that he preferred to withdraw his proposal.

INTERPELLATIONS

The question hour was particularly fruitful to-day. Sir Henry Craik repeated his old description of the Andamans as the Prisoners' paradise in answer to Mr. Sri Prakasa's question "if the Andamans is paradise, where do prisoners go after death?"

Sir Henry Craik refused to create a special class prisoners, and was not willing to consult party leaders on the question of classification of prisoners.

COIMBATORE CASE.

The action of the Governor-General-in-Council in remitting the sentence in the Coimbatore Extortion Case was the subject of a series of interpellations by Madras members.

Was it open to the Governor-General-in-Council to act as an appellate authority on the merits of the case? asked Mr. Satyamurti.

The Law Member maintained that Section 401 gave the necessary discretion to the Governor-General-in-Council, but was not prepared to disclose the reason for remission.

Sir R. S. Sarma put a question which referred to the "mysterious interviews of Satyamurti with the Madras Governor."

"Are Mr. Satyamurti's interviews the primary concern of the Governor-General," asked Mr. Sri Prakasa.

"I am glad," replied Sir N. N. Sircar, "my friend is taking cudgels on behalf of the Governor-General."

Motion For Censure On Viceroy Ruled Out

President To Give Ruling On Satyamurthi's Motion To-day

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Two adjournment motions were attempted in the Assembly to-day. One was ruled out, and with regard to the other, the President promised to consider and give his ruling to-morrow.

The first was by Sardar Satyanarayan Singh to consider the disallowance by the Governor-General of almost all the the adjournment motions of which notice has been given by members on some pretext or other. The President quoted Sir Frederick White's ruling and similar subsequent rulings on the subject, and observed that the House could not call in question the exercise by the Governor-General of certain functions. He therefore ruled it out.

SATYAMURTHI'S MOTION

The second motion was moved by Mr. Satyamurthi to discuss the

(Continued on page 8).

TABULATED ADLETS
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—An educated, beautiful Brahman lady, preferably Nagar, for a young man, highly educated and well employed in Education. No. sub-caste restriction. Write to Box No. 6946 c/o. "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a cashier for trading concern. Security in Cash Rs. 500 essential. Apply stating salary to Box No. 6953, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Cashier, Branch Manager and Organiser for limited Co. Apply Goldwyn and Co., Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (6954).

Wanted accurate typist knowing book-keeping and shorthand. Salary Rs. 30—5—100. Technical College of India, Bombay 14. (6952)

Wanted Inspectors, Liberal Commission, royalty and Bonus. Opportunity to earn Rs. 300 p.m. General Relief Association, Ltd., Lahore. (6950).

Wanted immediately for overseas a qualified Mechanical Engineer with the experience of running Crude Oil Engines as also having knowledge of Electric Dynamo Sets; and having experience of Grain and Sugar Crushing Mills preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms, Box No. 3948, "Bombay Chronicle".

Eastern National Bank Ltd, requires Matrics for 10 posts of Special Managers on Rs. 80/- p.m. Apply with Ans. 4 stamps to Branch Manager, Kharipole, Nadiad. 6945.

Experienced Boiler Erector wanted. Only persons with vast experience in erecting Water Tube Boilers independently need apply to Box No. 6944, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for up-country an experienced Surveyor, knowing surveying, levelling, estimating, planning, etc., apply with testimonials, Box No. 3938. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Manager for a period of one year in the first instance on a salary upto Rs. 250 per mensem according to qualification. Only those who had held high posts in leading Banks need apply. Retired men preferred. Decent security may be required. Applications with testimonials will be received upto the end of September, 1936. Secretary, the Vysya Bank, Ltd., Sri Krishnarajendra Road, Bangalore City. (6905).

Wanted—Clerks, Actors, Actresses, Music Master, Store-keeper and such other staff for Film. Apply with postage, Rishkul Rajendra & Co., Lucknow. (6926).

Wanted for an established life insurance company an experienced inspector for Poona and district. Apply stating terms and experience Box No. 6918, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ajmer Intermediate 1937. Recognised. Private candidates apply before 24 September Gupta, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. 6934.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6880).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Wanted all to qualify for our Free II Class Travel Offer. For particulars see current issue of My Magazine of India. Single copy Annas Two. Available at all News Agents or direct from 31, Broadway, Madras. (6928).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Property at Ghorupdeo Road, consisting of chawls, bullock stables and vacant land. Whole area about 35,600 sq. yards, fronting 575 feet on the main road and 625 feet on the side road. Apply Box No. 6931, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted energetic and influential agents and canvassers in every town of Gujrat and Kathiawar, on liberal terms with renewal commission. Apply: Branch Managers, the Provincial Union Ass. Ltd., 19 Bank St., Fort, Bombay. (6948).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gandhi Predictions.—State your time and date of birth or writing or any flower. One year reading with character Re. 1. Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest from world. Prof. Sanjivarao (Predictor of Gandhiji's release). The Great Indian Astrological Hall, Kasimkota, Vizag. District (S. India.) (6807).

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Novelty in Sarie Borders—Brocade Sarie borders in silk, half-fine, and real gold and silver thread in various registered patterns and colours recently introduced by the Swadeshi Silk & Ribbon Mills Co., Benares, can be had from Messrs. Kanti Lal & Co., Mulji Jetha Market, Chandra Chawk, Bombay 2. (6806).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTYFIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company Soparibag Road, Parel, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, 1936, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1936.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Raghunath B. Apte who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art 94 of the Articles of Association.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Kantilal Nahalchand who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art 94 of the Articles of Association.
4. To confirm donations.
5. To appoint Auditors for the new year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th September, 1936, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GANESHNARAYAN PIRAMAL,
Agents.

Soparibag Road, Parel,
Bombay 31st August, 1936.
3925.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TUKARAM MAHADEV WAREKAR and HARISCHANDRA MAHADEO BHONSLE have contracted to sell to our client Mr. VINAYEKRAO MADHAVRAO EDWANKER, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the property or any portion thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, gift, inheritance, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the publication hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Freehold tenure, containing by admeasurement 239 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 657, 667 and 639, Collector's New No. A/4617, Old Survey No. 62 and Cadastral Survey No. 1240 of Mahim Division together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 6008 and 6009, New Street Nos. 19 and 18A all of which premises are situate at Mori Road, Mahim in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by private passage and the house of Bayabai Mangelin, on or towards the West by a passage and beyond by property of Mathurabai widow of Bhasker Babiya Mangela, on or towards the North by the house of Singa Sanwar and another and on or towards the South by the said Niru Road and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and his tenants.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1936.

NANU HORMASJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3936.

Public Notices.

PROSPECTING LICENSES AND MINING LEASES

For Iron and Manganese

THE RAJA AND RULING CHIEF OF BONAI STATE P.O. Bonaigarh, via Panposh, B.N.R. will be pleased to receive applications for prospecting licenses and Mining leases for Manganese and Iron in Bonai State. Applications with full particulars should be sent to him on or before the 15th October, 1936 in registered covers.

3943.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE 62ND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY, the 5th October, 1936, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) in "Bombay House," Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Directors' Report and the audited statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1936, declare dividends, elect two Directors and appoint two Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 22nd September to SATURDAY, the 3rd October, 1936 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Tata Sons Ltd., Agents.
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.

Bombay, 15th September, 1936.
3944.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SULLEMAN HAJI AHMED OOMER, who holds inter alia the undermentioned property under a Lease from the National Bank of India, Ltd., and who under the said Lease has the option to buy the reversion expectant on the termination of the said lease in the said property has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

Description Of The Property:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Warden Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,390 (two thousand three hundred and ninety), square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other land known as Breach Candy Estate in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 17, 331, 661 and 777 New No. A/87 and 3436, 87, Old Survey No. 70, New Survey No. 7,132 and Cadastral Survey No. 696 of Malabar-Cumballa Hill Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 30 and now under D Ward No. 3510(2), 3511, 3512 and Street Nos. 29A, 31 and 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Justice F. B. Tyabji, on or towards the West by Plot No. 3 of the said estate, on or towards the North by the property of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir known as Westfield and on or towards the South partly by Plot No. 5 agreed to be leased to Mr. Darabshaw P. Dubash and partly by the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1936.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3945

Public Notices.

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
6/12, Bruce Street, Fort,
Tel. No. 22801.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PAINT AND VARNISH MERCHANTS.

Auction sale of 12 Casks and drums of Turpentine, Acid, Nitrocellulose, Solvent, and Enamel Paint.

Under instructions from the office concerned Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction (TO-DAY) Thursday, the 17th day of September 1936 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagaon Nitro-Lacquer godown of the Havero Trading Co. Ltd., Sewree Reclamation the following:—

2 Iron casks Turpentine.
1 Cask Turpentine.
1 Cask Butan Turpentine.
2 Casks Butyl Turpentine.
1 Cask Butyl Acid.
2 Drums Nitrocellulose Wet.
1 Drum Solvent.
2 Cases Enamel Paint.

Conditions of Sale: A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. Goods and samples are on view.

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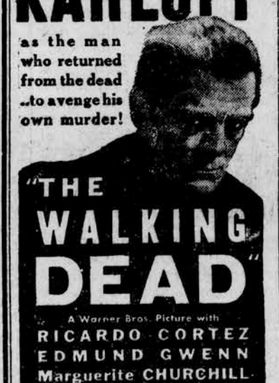

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NEW ERA IN CIVIL AVIATION

Striking Increase In Mail And Passenger Traffic

SIMLA: (By Mail).

Vistas of a new era in transport for India are opened by the publication to-day of the progress recorded in the Report for 1935-36 on the Directorate of Civil Aviation of the Government of India.

Remarkable increases in the carrying of mails and passengers across India are shown, but figures for individual enterprises suggest that the value of aviation to businessmen is by no means as appreciated yet as it is in other countries.

The mileage of air routes in India for 1935 totals 6,395 compared with 5,830 in 1934. The total for the British Empire is now 53,291, an increase of 11,901 miles over 1934.

STRIKING IMPROVEMENT

The figures for mails and passengers to and from India show a striking improvement, Imperial Airways carrying 82.2 tons of mail and 983 passengers, compared with 59.2 tons of mail and 606 passengers the year before.

Mail traffic on the trans-India service increased at an even more satisfactory rate than that on the England-India service, the percentage increase for the year reaching 128.5 per cent as compared with 39 per cent. on the Croydon-Karachi section.

Passenger traffic on the trans-India route has also shown improvement. The volume of this traffic is expressed in passenger-ton-miles, since individual passengers may fly over only one stage or over the entire distance from Karachi to Singapore. This table illustrates the increase:—

1933 Passenger ton miles 12,311
1934 Passenger ton miles 78,375.4,
and 1935 Passenger ton miles 117,180.2.

SCHEME OF RE-ORGANISATION

"In the Report of 1934-35 mention was made of a scheme for the re-organisation of the Empire air mail services. So far as India is concerned the scheme involves:—

(a) an increase in the number of services on the trans-India route from two to five weekly in each direction;

(b) a 'speeding up' of schedules so that the journey between Croydon and Karachi will be completed in about 2 1/2 days,

(c) the carriage of all first class Empire mail (letters and postcards) by air."

An expenditure of Rs. 92,57,000 was sanctioned in 1934 for the general development of air routes in India over a number of years. Individual items and alternative schemes have been carefully investigated as a result of which a revised programme has been drawn up and is now in course of execution. Concentrating on first essentials the works to be immediately sanctioned are those which are necessary to ensure safe operation on the trans-India route and the two feeder routes and to provide for regular night flying on the Karachi-Calcutta section. The intensification of the traffic which is now expected on these routes will demand certain further improvements which have been allowed for in the programme and will involve a total expenditure of Rs. 1,10,12,625 (£825,940). The Report contains a summary of the numerous new works involved in this programme.

STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY

This scheme of organisation, when fully completed, will provide a standard of efficiency on the three principal air routes sufficient to ensure that air mail services can be operated with safety and reliability by day and by night, and will thus bring India into line with other countries similarly equipped.

"It must not be supposed; however," the Report adds, "that the capital works programme is final, for progress in civil aviation is rapid and continuous, and world operating practice is ceaselessly developing and improving."

Dealing with accidents the Report points out that during 1935 the total hours of flying by aircraft of Indian Registration was 27,325 compared with 18,413 hours the previous year. Notifiable accidents came to 22 as against 26 in 1934. Though the number of accidents was smaller the consequences were much more serious, for 16 persons lost their lives as against 4 the previous year.

Particular care is taken to discover whether mechanical failure contributes in any way to an accident, and where such failure is found or suspected, immediate action is taken to avoid its recurrence.

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ROAD SAFETY FOR PEDESTRIANS

How To Protect Oneself From Vehicular Accidents

Instructive and interesting demonstrations of safe-walking and safe-driving were given in the course of a lecture on "Road Safety," by M. A. S. Trollip, Jt. Hon. General Secretary, Safety First Association of India, at a public meeting in the Training College, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, Commissioner of Police, presided.

SOME SAFETY DEVICES.

Explaining how the idea of "keeping left" originated, Mr. Trollip said that formerly right-handed persons used to carry their swords on the left side and used to pass one another on the right. The rule for the vehicles was to "keep left" and to the pedestrian was to "keep right." People should wear glasses if they could not see properly, for they needed the 100 per cent. use of their eyes. If any were blind or deaf they should carry a white stick, the international sign of blindness, to indicate their disability to the oncoming vehicle-drivers.

During night time persons should keep to the extreme edge of the road facing the traffic. They should wear white or light clothes so that they could be seen by the motorist in the beam of his head lights. If they could not wear white or light clothes, they should tie a handkerchief or white cloth around their neck or left arm, or carry a flash light or lantern. If dark clothes were worn, the chances would be that the headlights of the approaching car would not show them up, for dark clothes absorbed lights.

It was essential that foot-paths should be used and pedestrians should keep to the right-hand pavement, for preference, in order to face the approaching vehicular traffic.

Dangers of slippery pavements should be avoided. Extra care was needed on rainy days and places where oil had fallen should be avoided. Fruit skins should not be carelessly thrown everywhere. If bins were not immediately available, the skins should be wrapped in paper and shoved in the pocket, until they could be thrown away. If others were carelessly and untidy enough to leave fruit skins about, such skins should be put into a rubbish can, or they should be kicked to the side of the road where they would be least likely to do damage. But in no case such small things should be lightly passed over. For such negligence in small matters, would tend to destroy that habit of safe-walking.

CROSSING THE ROAD.

While crossing the street, pedestrians should always look both ways, before crossing a road. They should "stop, look and listen." This meant that they should wait to see that the way was clear before they started crossing. Then they should look towards the right, and when the approaching vehicles had passed by, including those that might be filtering round the corner, they should decide when it was safe to cross and then go ahead briskly to the centre of the road, without hesitation. Then again they should look towards the left and cross over, after any approaching vehicles had passed.

There were several safety-islands in the city, said Mr. Trollip. But many more should be built up, according to a scheme and plan. He was sorry to say that policemen did not control pedestrian traffic in the city as it was done in London.

The aged and the infirm should be helped to cross the streets. Such training for the children particularly helped to build up fine character among them.

RULE FOR VEHICLES.

Referring to the rules regarding vehicular traffic, Mr. Trollip said that all vehicles should draw up or stop on the left side of the road. There was a rule to that effect in Calcutta and he expected Bombay also would soon adopt that rule. A motorist should not be embarrassed in his vision, by such things as wide-brimmed hats of ladies. Ladies wearing such hats would do well to sit in the rear seat, instead of beside the driver.

It was important that persons should get in or get out of a vehicle only through the doors on the left. There were vehicles, in which it was easy for the driver to get down on the left side of the car. He, however wrote a note on automobile designing, which would enable the drivers to come out of the car on the left side, with greater ease and that matter was at present under consideration by the automobile manufacturers in America.

BUS AND TRAM TRAFFIC.

As regards bus and tram traffic, passengers should know how to get in and get out of public service vehicles, with safety, as such vehicles might suddenly move, while the passengers had not yet got into the tram or the bus. The safe way was to catch the grab-handle of the bus or the tram by the right hand facing in the direction in which the vehicle moves. They should then step on with the right foot. Should the vehicle move suddenly, one would stand a better chance of keeping one's balance.

While dismounting, the passenger should look to the left to see whether any traffic was coming between the passengers and the pavement. They should face in the direction in which the vehicle would move and holding the grab-handle with the inside hand, step off with the outside foot. If the vehicle suddenly started, then one

(Continued in Col. 3.)

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The alertness of a hawker, who was squeezing himself out in the crowd that was emptying itself into Grant Road after the 8 p.m. show of the Royal Cinema last night, and the promptness of a constable near at hand who was an eye-witness to the affair resulted in a daring alleged pick-pocket who used cutting methods, being arrested.

On finding himself in a quandary, Jubial Kunja, it seems, threw the money on the ground but was caught by the hawker and was given in custody.

A razor blade and a part of the money were recovered from the ground.

The accused was remanded till 30th instant at the Girgaum Court.

Nine persons were arrested by the Pydhonie Police, last night, following two gambling raids.

Seven of them were charged with card-gaming, while two others were placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on a charge of receiving "sutta" bets at Chakla Street.

The names of the persons arrested at Chakla Street are: Mohiddin Pakkar and Gafoor Karim.

The Magistrate ordered them to be released on bail of varying sums of Rs. 125 and Rs. 100.

A man, described as a 'Dada' of Dharavi, who, it was stated, had taken a vow, to exterminate the whole of the Cha...' community of the locality, was arrested by the Mahim Police on Tuesday evening, on receipt of a petition from the residents of the place.

It was stated, that the petitioners complained that Beni Madhao Babul was threatening them with assault and extorting money from them.

The accused was bailed out till the 25th instant at the Dadar Police Court to-day.

A verdict of death by a corrosive acid, administered voluntarily by himself, was returned by the Coroner's Jury, to-day, on the death of Yeshwant Bapooji Vaidya

Evidence howed that he was employed in a goldsmith's shop and that he took the acid yesterday. There was, however, no evidence to show why he took the acid.

Suspicion caused by a domestic servants sudden termination of service led to his master instituting stock-taking in his house.

The result was that a gold bead-chain and some money were found missing.

Rama Govind Naik a cook of one Ganesh Sunder Hattangadi was arested by the Gamdevi Police and produced before the Girgaum Court to-day, where he was remanded into custody till 30th instant with a view to recover the property.

Ambalal Bogilal and Bhamji Velji were bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 each for assaulting a dog-catcher by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, at the week-end.

It is alleged that the dog-catcher entered the compound and caught a bitch and two pups belonging to the accused, when he was assaulted by them.

A person who was in the habit of promising jobs to people in a cinema and thus inducing them to part with money and articles was sentenced at the Girgaum Court.

Narayan Raoji, it seems, borrowed a coat and an umbrella from one S. K. Shinde on July 18, to see a cinema proprietor on his behalf but thereafter disappeared.

In another instance, he took Rs. 10 from one Laxman Narayan on the pretext of paying it to a cinema manager for a job but again disappeared.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to a day's S.I. for the first case and another day's S. I. and a fine of Rs. 10, in default to 1 month's R.I. for the second case.

The fine was ordered to be paid to Laxman Narayan as compensation.

"I have got no means. I am dead tired of life," exclaimed an old man with hand out-stretched, seated on a chair at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.

He was asked whether he pleaded guilty to a charge of attempt to commit suicide.

It was stated that Ellis Hughes Cook, the accused, took some rat-poison on September 9 last at Colaba. His son-in-law who stayed nearby prevented a tragedy.

Cook was formerly a chargeman-fitter in the G. I. P. Railway and had seen service in the War.

When the Magistrate (Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla) asked him whether he pleaded guilty to the charge, he burst out with the above-quoted statement, uttered by trembling lips in tones of despair.

His son-in-law was asked to look after him. He said he was a servant in a toddy-shop and earned only Rs. 25 in a month. He had a large family.

The magistrate directed Rs. 3 to be paid to the accused from the charity box. He bound him over for six months and asked the accused's son-in-law to look after him.

CONCILIATION MOVE IN BEAWAR

Strikers Appoint Seth Jajodia As Representative

BEAWAR, Sept. 14

The strikers of the local three Mills have submitted Seth Ghisulal Jajodia as their representative for the Board of Conciliation recently appointed by the Chief Commissinor Ajmer, Merwara, which is to start its work very shortly.

The name of the representative on behalf of the Mill-owner is not yet definitely known. It is rumoured that they might possibly suggest the name of Dewan Bhadur Harbilas Sharda ex-M.L.A.

The strike of the mills is still going on and to-day is the 76th day of the strike.

Mr. Jamal-Ud-Din Makhmoor General Secretary of the Labour Union who was ill and was admitted in the Ajmer Victoria Hospital for appendicular abscess, returned to Beawar. Mr. Makhmoor is now keeping a little well but looks very weak.

TATA'S AIR SERVICE TO OPERATE VIA BOMBAY

An A. P. message states:—

Tata's Karachi-Madras Air Service will operate via Bombay from October 6th. Accordingly the last Northbound and Southbound services this year will pass through Poona on October 2nd.

(Continued from column 2.)

would be walking in the same direction and would be less likely to lose one's balance than if one faced the other way.

After demonstrating the purpose of the signals, Mr. Trollip concluding observed that as teachers, they would be of great help to the Safety First movement, if they could train the school children under their care, in the rules of Road Safety.

Mr. Rowland thanked the speaker of the evening, for the instructive lecture.

PRIVATE CARS USED AS TAXIS

The Hon. General Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union writes:—

As a result of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union's representation to the authorities to remove private cars plying for hire in the streets of Bombay, the Union has now received replies from the Police Commissioner stating that a rigorous search is being made by the police and that the number and places of the private cars plying for hire should be noted down.

Accordingly, the Union has carried on intensive activity and submitted to the Police Commissioner a list of about one hundred cars doing illegal business at night time at certain places.

The Union is now approaching the Government with a request that passengers travelling by these private cars should be prosecuted.

Fruit Research Station At Bangalore

BANGALORE, Sept. 13.

At the recent meeting of the Governing body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Mr. V. Madhav Rao (member of the Mysore Executive council), presented a Fruit Research scheme to the Council, estimated to cost about Rs. 65,000.

According to the scheme a total extent of 30 acres will be confined for fruit research, of which 25 acres are to be apples and 5 acres under pine-apples. It is likely that the Fruit Research Station will be located in Bangalore.—United Press.

The Muslim Girls Inter-College, Aligarh, will be converted into a Degree College from the next session. The institution henceforward will be allied to the Muslim University and will be managed by a Standing Committee of the Girls' College.

The Inams Bill, passed into law by the Legislative Council at its recent meeting has been submitted to the Governor of Madras for assent.

WIFE'S SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE

50-Year Old Husband Denies Allegations

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, Tuesday.

Hassanally Mahomedally Patel a 50 year old glass-fitter residing at Doctor Street, Bombay, stands charged in the Court of the First Class City, Magistrate, Bandra, for alleged refusal and neglect to maintain his wife.

The applicant, Fatmabai, states that she is at present living with her elder sister in a house at Null Bazar, Bombay, and that she married the respondent about 9 years ago in accordance with the Islamic rites. The marriage took place in Madras, and she was brought to Bombay soon after. Ever since her marriage, the respondent, she alleges, has been ill-treating her and beating her and that her life in Bombay has been "hell on earth." He has, she further states, never provided her with clothes and other necessaries of life and has threatened her at the point of knife.

Hassanally Mahomedally Fatel, the respondent, in a written statement, stated that she was married to him about 17 years ago and not 9 years back as she had stated in her application. The applicant was staying with him till April, 1935, when she left his house for the marriage of her sister. Thereafter she did not return.

The respondent denied allegations of assault, starvation, and threats. He had always treated her in the way a man was expected to treat his wife. He was financially not doing well for the last three years and earned hardly As. 8 per day as a glass cutter. In spite of this, he had never neglected nor refused to maintain the applicant. He was unable to give her the comforts that she enjoyed when he was employed in the railway. He had been willing to maintain the applicant if she stayed with him. Even now, he was willing to take her back.

Examined on Monday, the respondent narrated a pitiful tale of his poverty which, he said made his wife leave him and stay with her sister.

Mr. V. J. Joshi appeared for the Applicant and K. B. Karnik for the respondent.

GHASTLY CRIME ON GIRL OF 10

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Sept. 16.

The dead body of a ten-year old girl, daughter of a Christian agriculturist named Vaz, was found in the fields at Andheri in a highly decomposed condition yesterday morning.

The girl was missing since September 11 and no trace of her could be found in spite of a vigorous search by the police and the relations of the girl. The ornaments on her person were all in tact and it is, therefore, suspected that she was strangled to death after she had been criminally assaulted by some hooligans in the locality.

Inspectors Thornber and Parulekar of Andheri police station are making vigorous enquries in the matter.

(Continued from Col. 7)

was a proof positive that the situation was becoming graver and graver every minute.

A GHASTLY SIGHT.

When peace had been restored a look round the place where the fight had been thickest revealed a ghastly sight. Several places were found bespattered with blood. Pieces of khadi which were evidently torn off the shirts were found lying in many places, soaked with blood, while there was a regular exhibition of broken umbrellas and shoes lying everywhere.

Some persons who were seriously injured, were removed to the hospital, where their wounds were dressed and they were eventually allowed to go home.

Agreement Reached

LATER.

After the wild scenes of hooliganism in which several persons were seriously injured, it is pleasing to note that the trouble has been soon scotched.

An amicable settlement seems to have been reached. A notice on the temple gates stated that the Advocate-General who had been approached by the temple trustees has advised them to observe the ceremony in two different parts of the temple.

The orthodox section have decideded to perform it to-day, and the reformist tomorrow Thursday.

The devotees of the temple at Lalbaug (near Madhav Baugh) observed the ceremony to-day as the majority of worshippers there belong to the orthodox section, while in Godiji's Temple at Pydhonie, the majority of worshippers are reformists.

A police guard has been posted in the vicinity of the temple to avert a repetition of last night's scenes.

FIGHT BETWEEN JAIN SECTIONS

Pandemonium At Bombay Temple: Several Injured

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Considerable commotion prevailed in the Pydhowni locality, on Tuesday morning and evening, near the Godiji's Jain temple, at Kalbadevi Road, near the Pydhowni police station, Bombay. The causes of the trouble was the difference of viewpoints on certain religious matters, between two sections of the Jains, over observing religious ceremonies. There were hot arguments which led to a pandemonium and free exchange of blows and the hurling of umbrellas and shoes against the rivals, in which many were injured, on either side, several of them bleeding profusely. The help of the police was sought, and some persons were taken into custody. The scuffle was revived again in the evening which drew large crowds near the temple. Tram traffic was considerably delayed. Police eventually dispersed the rowdy mobs that thronged the temple, which was guarded by the police until the small hours of Wednesday morning.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

It seems there is a long-standing dispute between two sections of the Jains regarding the exact date on which the celebrations of the festival of "Parvuchan" should be begun.

One section, mostly of reformers represented by the Devshur Sangh, wanted the ceremony of the current year to start on Sunday last, while the orthodox section disregarding the voice of the reformers started it on Saturday.

Therefore the recitation of scriptures and performance of other ceremonies was objected to by the Sunday party. But the trustees of the temple and the priest defied all opposition, and did not yield to their pressure and persuasion, and went on with the ceremonies. On Tuesday, morning a large number of people belonging to the Sunday group invaded the temple and tried to cause an obstruction. There was a free exchange of blows between the parties and umbrellas, sticks and shoes were used. Several persons received slight injuries in the scuffle. Shoes were freely hurled against one another. Umbrellas were freely used either on the bodies or thrust sideway, without, a twinge of conscience, no one caring what injuries his action would cause to the other. With the arrival of the police the trouble subsided, only to be revived with greater fury in the evening.

MEETING ABANDONED.

The trustees of the temple it was declared had decided to hold a meeting at 9 p.m., at which legal opinion was to be obtained regarding their attitude. Long before the appointed time of the meeting hundreds of members of the rival party entered the temple and took possession of all available space. They also went up to the rooms of the priest and held rowdy demonstrations, using foul language. The trustees were not able to hold the meeting, and the police had to be called in to disperse the turbulent crowds that thronged the temple.

All entrances to the temple, which were later closed, were guarded by the police till the early hours of Wednesday.

WOMEN'S CRY FOR HELP.

Even after the police had taken some suspects into custody and the crowds dispersed by the police, considerable panic continued for a long time in the locality.

While the demonstrations and scuffle were going on, the screams of distress and piteous cries for giving urgent help of rescue, raised by women who were on the upper floors of the temple, added to the confusion and panic, and it

(Continued in Col. 5)

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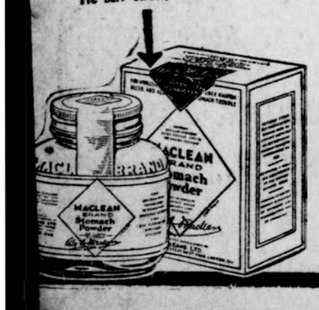

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AQUATIC SPORTS IN BOMBAY

Bengalees Win Events

The Bow-Bazaar Bayam Samity were the winners in all the events held on Tuesday in the Aquatic sports of the Golwala Brothers Victoria Swimming Bath. Sahoo and Mullick, the winners of the 100 yards Free Style and Breast-stroke, are both champions from Calcutta in the respective events.

Pesi M. Bharuch was the runner-up in both the events.

In the water-polo match between the G. B. Hindus and Calcutta, the latter won by a margin of 9 goals (10—1).

RESULTS.

100 YARDS FREE STYLE.

R. Sahoo 59 seconds.

P. M. Bharucha 62 seconds.

100 YARDS BREAST-STROKE.

Mullick 1 minute 16-4/5 Seconds

P. M. Bharucha 2 minutes.

(Ratan Pochkhanawala and B. Pal also took part).

WATER POLO

TEAMS.

CALCUTTA: G. Dey, S. Ghosh, N. Ghosh, J. Das, N. G. Das, G. H. Das and H. Chowdhary.

G. B. HINDUS: G. M. Trivedi, R. Champsi, G. Choksi, J. D. Kapadia, J. T. Kothare, Kantilal and Nayalchand.

RESULT.

Calcutta—10 goals (N. Ghosh, 3; J. Das, 3; G. H. Das, 4).

G. B. Hindus—1 goal (by Choksi).

NEW JOCKEY FOR INDIA

J. Crouch, the Epsom jockey who has been meeting with great success in England this season, leaves in November for India where he will ride during the winter.

Athmallik Ruler Bags Three Tigers

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

The Dewan of Athmallik State (Eastern States Agency) wires that to-day the Ruler of Athmallik shot three royal tigers responsible for the deaths of a large number of people and cattle.

In the course of an exciting beat along the Bargapalli-Cuttack-Sambalpur Road three tigers charged the Ruler of Athmallik, each of which he killed with one shot.—A. P.

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

THE TERRORS OF NIGHT ASTHMA ENDED IN 10 MINUTES

HAY FEVER . BRONCHIAL ASTHMA
BRONCHITIS . CHRONIC COUGHS

Of the many terrors that beset the Asthma sufferer none is more distressing than the interference with Sleep. To the physical agonies of Night Asthma are added the mental agonies occasioned through repeated loss of sleep. The terrors of Night Asthma can be ended—definitely ENDED in 10 MINUTES. Where all other treatments have failed, "Ephazone" has succeeded. "Ephazone" means the end of Night Asthma. In 10 MINUTES "Ephazone" ends gasping for air, chest tightness, violent coughing, gives Sleep to the wracked body and tortured mind and paves the way to a PERMANENT CURE.

Relief in Five Minutes for Chronic Sufferer.

"I am a chronic sufferer from Asthma and to my surprise and great comfort, relief came after five minutes. I am 68 years of age."—E. A. W.

NOTE.—Ephazone is acknowledged by the highest Medical Authority. Approved by the National Health Insurance (Gt. Britain) Scheme for Panel-patients; used in 800 leading Hospitals and by 12,000 Doctors.

EPHAZONE ENDS ASTHMA IN 10 MINUTES

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET

Containing further convincing proof of the amazing efficacy of "Ephazone" in all cases of Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis and other Lung and Chest disorders. Write NOW to P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Insist on "EPHAZONE". Each carton is sealed with Red Seal bearing Trade Mark as illustrated above. "Ephazone" is sold at Rs. 2, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. For trial size send As. 8 in stamps to K. L. MARKER, Standard Building, Hornby Road, P. O. Box 258, Bombay.

JAMMED BETWEEN TRAM CARS

Motor Car Smashed But Driver And Occupant Escape

A doctor and his driver miraculously escaped being crushed to death on Wednesday morning, when two tram cars moving in opposite directions jammed a motor car in between them. The car was damaged beyond repair.

The smash occurred at 9-30 a.m. in front of the Majestic Cinema on the Girgaum Road and attracted a big crowd, which anxiously enquired as to who and how many been killed.

Vehicular and Tram traffic on the road was held up for nearly half an hour.

It would appear that Tram Car No. 399-40 was proceeding from Opera House towards Flora Fountain. When it was passing along in front of the Majestic Cinema, Car No. W. 6331, driven by Babu Swamirao, with Dr. Manjreker in the hind seat tried to overtake the tram car, swerved to the right and got on to the next tram track.

In the meanwhile, Tram car No. 239-40 coming from Dhobi-Talao was just about to pass No. 399-40 tram car and the driver of the motor car found himself in a predicament.

He had overtaken the first tram car, not knowing that another tram car was coming from the opposite direction. Though he tried to get off the tram-track by putting on speed to overtake the first tram car he failed and the motor car got in between the two tram cars and was jammed. The drivers of the tram cars, brought their vehicles to a sudden stop.

The driver and occupant of the motor car escaped unhurt, though the motor was smashed and damaged beyond repair. The tram-cars were also slightly damaged.

The driver of the car has been detained for enquiries.

Inspector Vanjara and Sub-Inspector Patanker of the Maharbavdi Police Station are in charge of the case.

BARODA COLLEGE SKITTLED OUT

Northcote Cricket Shield Tournament

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Sept. 16.

The Northcote Cricket Shield Tournament played between the Baroda College and the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad resulted in a win for the Gujarat College by an innings and 42 runs. The Baroda College scored 102 during the first innings while the Gujarat College replied with 176.

The Baroda College was skittled out for 32 runs in the second innings, sequel to the effective bowling of E. Hans and Balooch.

American Amateur Golf Sensation

GARDEN CITY, Sept. 15.

In the American Amateur Golf Championship the sensational defeat of Hector Thomson 4 and two by Henry Kowal of New York and ex-Captain, Colgate University, was the feature of the second round of matches. Thomson completely off game was four down ninth. Others, Roger Peacock beat Tweddell one up. Tweddell two up at sixteenth. Rudolph Knepper beat Morton Dykes at nineteenth. Alec Hill beat C. B. Hill three and two. Langley beat Vincent Schuster seven and six.

Other Second Round results:—Blevins beat Jess Sweetser two and one. Johnny Goodman beat Jesse Guilford four and three. David Davis beat Ross Somerville three and two. Ouimet beat John Biggs five and three.—Reuter.

Forecast Of Nizam's Budget

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 16.

It is learnt that the Executive Council of the Nizam's Government accepted the budget note prepared and placed before the House by Sir Akbar Hydari which shows a surplus of about 20 lakhs compared to 16 lakhs last year.

The budget note will, it is understood, be issued shortly about the first week of October.

Lucknow has been chosen as the meeting place for this year's Industries Conference. This is the eighth of these Conferences, which are attended by representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments and the Indian States. The Conference will meet for two days,—December 7th and 8th.

WOMAN BURNS HERSELF TO DEATH

School-boy's Pathetic Story At Inquest

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"I saw my mother bringing a tin-box, containing kerosene oil, from a corner of the room and placing it in front of herself. She then asked me to close my eyes and go to sleep".

This was the pathetic story narrated by a school-boy before the City Coroner, to-day, on the death of his mother who died last night in the J. J. Hospital, following extensive burns.

Mohanlal Premji, an 8-year-old school-boy, residing with his mother at Gaiwadi said that he was awakened from his sleep by the heart-rending cries of his mother, at about 7 o'clock in the morning, yesterday.

The boy rushed to the door and opened it He, then, raised cries. People came running into the room and extinguished the flames.

In reply to a question, the boy said that he had seen his mother, a little earlier, bringing a tin-box containing kerosene oil from a corner of the room and placing it in front of herself.

She then asked her boy to close his eyes and go to sleep.

The boy closed his eyes and he was asleep after a few minutes.

It was only after his mother raised cries that he was roused and saw flames rising up into the room and his mother enveloped into a mass of flames.

Father Disappears

"About a month ago", the boy said, "his father had collected all the money on which he could lay his hands and left home." "We did not hear anything about him since then", he added.

The brother of the woman's husband said, in evidence, that the deceased's husband was over head and ears in debts and he disappeared from Bombay a month ago. He was a hawker in clothes.

Another man who extinguished the flames said that he saw Kasturibai (the deceased) enveloped in flames.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death by shock following suicidal burns.

MONSOON CEASES IN PRESIDENCY

POONA, Sept. 16.

The Monsoon is active from Assam to Bihar. Fairly widespread thunderstorms have occurred in the eastern half of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, the Madras Deccan, local in upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, north Hyderabad, and southeast Madras. A few falls have occurred in lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, Central Provinces southwest Punjab, west Rajputana, Gujarat, south Hyderabad, Mysore and the north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Jalpaiguri 4 inches; Sibsagar, Calcutta and Darjeeling 3 each; Gauhati, Vellore Anantapur 2; Amherst, Berhampore, Bogra, Cherrapunji and Madura 1½; Palamcottah and Nellore 1.

FORECAST: Fairly widespread thundershowers will recur in Assam Bengal and the Eastern half of the Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-9-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 050 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.7 degrees 1.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.6 degrees 0.2 (above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 86 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.37 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 55.76 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-9-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BANGALORE, Sept. 13.

In connection with the expansion of markets for the sale of the Mysore sandalwood oil, it is learnt that the Government of Mysore has come to an arrangement with a Japanese firm, which has agreed to purchase £5,000 worth of sandal wood oil.—United Press.

MAN DROWNED IN SEA AT APOLLO BUNDER

Effort To Save Him Prove Futile

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An Anglo-Indian youth leapt into the sea and made a gallant effort to save the life of a man who was drowning opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday night.

At the inquest to-day it was revealed that the drowned man was a Christian youth and supposed to be under the influence of liquor when he was seen splashing about in the sea, near the Apollo Bunder, last night.

Sub-Inspector Bagwe from the Colaba Police, who made inquiries, said that the identity of the man had not yet been fully traced but it transpired that he was a guide.

Nelson Clarence Bull, a student aged 20, in giving evidence before the City Coroner, stated that he was strolling about on the Strand Road at about 10 p.m. He saw the Christian youth sleeping on the foot-path.

Just then three ladies passed by and their dog started barking.

The man got up with a fright and seeing the ladies he indulged in abuse. He appeared to be under the influence of liquor.

A gentleman passing went up to him and pacified him.

The man, then made for the sea-wall, a few yards away, and climbing it sat on the wall with his back towards the sea. Witness also went there and sat near him about five feet away.

After a few minutes, the man overbalanced and fell into the sea. "I saw him splashing about", witness added.

The student then ran to the Gateway of India and breaking open the glass-box took a life-buoy. He came back to the spot and by means of a rope threw it into the sea at the struggling man.

But the man could not keep to the life-line and then his friend, Le Bond scaled down the wall into the sea and placed him on the lifebuoy. Witness then pulled up the rope but the life-buoy snapped and the man again fell into the sea.

By this time a number of people gathered on the spot and a Customs sepoy had come there with another lifebuoy. The life-buoy was again lowered into the sea with the same rope and the man was hauled up.

Then, witness and his friend tried artificial respiration for fifteen minutes but life seemed extinct in the man. Shortly afterwards, the police officer, followed by a doctor, came

"Well," exclaimed the Coroner, after hearing the evidence, "I must compliment you for your efforts. You had tried your level best but unfortunately the man could not be saved."

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death by asphyxiation, following accidental drowning.

ALL QUIET IN MALERKOTLA

Echo Of Hijrat Of Muslim Families To Ludhiana

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

In response to a telegraphic enquiry made by the Associated Press, the Secretary to the A. G. G. the Punjab States, wires:—

"The trial and conviction of two Muslim youths for the murder of a leading Hindu recently led to considerable agitation against the Malerkotla authorities fomented among the Muslim population by a small number of agitators. The arrest of five of the latter for continuing seditious and unlawful activities and reviving communal tension in the State and the refusal by the Darbar to release them immediately on demand, led the remainder to instigate a number of Muslim families variously estimated to number from 400 to 2,000 to perform Hijrat to the Ludhiana District. The State authorities are endeavouring to persuade their people to return and all is quiet in Malerkotla itself."—A.P.

NO HINDI IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

Madras Govt. Reiterate Refusal To Corporation

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

The question of introducing Hindi in Corporation's schools has been the subject of correspondence between the Madras Corporation and the local Government since 1933.

It is understood that Government have now finally informed the Corporation that they are unable to reconsider their order issued previously refusing permission for the introduction of teaching Hindi in Corporation schools.—A. P.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Partner's Appeal Dismissed

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court dismissed the appeal of Morarji Khimji against the sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 passed by a Presidency Magistrate who convicted him of criminal breach of trust as a servant.

His Lordship, however, held that the proper charge which could be sustained on the facts was under Section 406 (criminal breach of trust). The charge was, therefore, altered accordingly.

On January 30, 1934 the appellant wrote to his partner Jivraj, the complainant, that he had collected Rs. 3,500 from the debtors of the partnership firm and that he proposed to retain the amount towards his claim against the firm. The complainant then took the present proceedings against the appellant in respect of Rs. 1,617.

In dismissing the appeal, their lordships held that the appellant had failed to prove that he was entitled to any part of the amount collected by him.

At the recent meeting of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Mr. V. Madhav Rao (member of the Mysore Executive Council), presented a Fruit Research scheme to the Council, estimated to cost about Rs. 65,000.

According to the scheme a total extent of 30 acres will be confined for fruit research, of which 25 acres are to be apples and 5 acres under pine-apples. It is likely that the Fruit Research Station will be located in Bangalore.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7)

ists booked by the Delhi Station.

8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Famous Hindi Books" No. 2 by Pandit Bharadwaj.

9-0 Ghulam Sabir Sarangi—Shukl Bilawal.

9-5 Mohammad Shafi of Delhi "Jafaen jhel kar taseer ulfat ki dixhate hain; Hina ki tarah pis late hain tab ham rang late hain" (Akbar Allahabadi).

9-15 Pandit Brij Bhoshan Joshi: Dhurpad Desi Todi (Malang Khan will play "Mardang").

9-25 Allah Bandi of Hindaun "Dekhbe ko man lalche" Thumri Sohni.

9-35 Aziz-ur-Rahman "Parde se ik jhalak jo woh dikhla ke rath gae; Mushtaq-i-did aur bhi lalcha ke rath gae" (Hasrat Mohani).

9-45 Mohammad Shafi of Delhi: Naat.

9-52 Allah Bandi of Hindaun "Ai jo unki yad mera dil thahar gaya; Daawa gham-i-firaq ka batil thahar gaya" (Hasrat Mohani).

p.m.

12-30 Indian recorded music.

1-30 "Happy Memories."

5-30 A.I.R. Orchestra Shri Rag.

5-40 Pandit Brij Bhushan Joshi: Dhurpad Purbi. (Pakhhawaj will be played by Malang Khan).

5-50 Mukerji Sarod—Marwa.

5-55 Mohammad Shafi of Delhi: "Salahkar the basafa ho gaye ham; Tire ishq mien kia se kia ho gae ham" (Hasrat Mohani).

6-5 Allah Bandi of Hindaun: "Dholana mandare ghar ain we, Sohna mian main tam taindi" Khayal Bhim Plasi.

6-15 P. S. Mokerji Sarod—Pilu.

6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).

6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).

6-40 Mohammad Shafi of Delhi: "Jab raqibon ka sitam yad aya; Kuchh tumhara bhi karam yad aya" (Shaifta).

6-50 Pandit Brij Bhushan Joshi: Bhajan.

7-0 Allah Bandi of Hindaun "Ae Mahadev Lachmi hamesh" Khayal Bhopali.

7-10 Ghulam Sabir Sarangi—Behag.

7-15 Mohammad Shafi "Ishq sauda aql hai ik ablahi mere liye; Kis qadar belutf shai hai zindagi mere liye" (Hafeez).

7-22 Allah Bandi of Hindaun "Kia a gaya khayal-i-dil-i-bequarar men; Khud eshian ko ag laga di bahar men."

7-30 "For Villagers Only."

8-30 Talk (Hindustani) "The Jungle Book" No. 3. The Deer by Mir Tajjamul Husain.

8-45 Songs from 'Nek Parwin' (Silver King) Part II.

9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).

9-30 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).

9-45 Talk (English) "The Way of the World" No. 3. Current Events in the Middle East, by Mohammad Habib.

10 A Studio Concert. Norah De Monte: Mezzo Soprano; Anthony Dickens: Pianoforte and A. Pinto: Cellist.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s. (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82 m.)

p.m.

7-30 Big Ben. The Carlton Hotel Orchestra. Directed by Rene Tapponnier. From the Carlton Hotel, London.

8-0 Imaginary Biography. "Captain Robert Jenkins," By Michael Oakshott.

8-20 Settings of Masefield's Poems A recital by Keith Falkner (Baritone). Sea Fever (John Ireland). The West Wind (Donald Stewart). The Bells of San Marie (John Ireland). By a Bierside (Armstrong Gibbs). Salt Water Ballads; (1) Port o' Many Ships (2) Trade Winds (3) Mother Carey (Keel). To-morrow (Keel).

8-41 Beethoven's Sonatas For Violin and Pianoforte—No. 5. Albert Sammons (Violin). William Murdoch (Australian Pianist). Sonata in A. Op. 47 (The Kreutzer): Adagio Sostenuto—Presto; Andante con variazion: Finale Presto.

9-12 "Round and About".

9-25 The News and Announcements.

9-45 Dance Music. Oscar Rabin and his Romany Band.

9-55 A Recital of New Gramophone Records.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates. Songs Recital recorded by Parlaphone.

2-0 Hindustani Music by Abdul Latif Khan with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

2-30 The VUB Indian Orchestra in light tunes.

3-0 Light music by Tarabai of Gadag.

4-0 School Broadcasting: Talk (Marathi): "Children of Other Lands" by Vatsalabai Ghate.

4-15 Talk (English): "The Lure of Gold" by C.V.S. Shastri.

6-0 Relay from Capitol Cinema.

6-30 Children's Hour Aunties Marion and Zena, in new songs and stories.

7-0 "The Ceremony of Guard Mounting" (A B.B.C. recorded programme). Commentary by Douglas Clarke.

7-30 Soiree Tzigani by the Radio Quartet

8-30 Talk (English) "Music" (Illustrated by records by Peter Johnson.

9-0 News in English.

9-15 Commercial News and News in Hindi.

9-40 Popular Songs by Sunderabai assisted by The V.U.B Orchestra.

10-15 "The Patient" A hilarious comedy in Hindi, under the direction of Hiren Bose, starring Shalini, Niranjan and others.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 4910 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

p.m.

12-36 SB The Radio Sextette. A light instrumental programme from the Studio. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).

1-36 Kathakata by Ramratan Vyakaranatirtha.

2-6 Musical Selections.

2-36 Talk (Bengali): "Experiences in a Strange Land" by Bishnu Sarma.

5-36 Instrumental music. Sanai solo by Gopal Chandra Gharui.

5-51 Light Classical Song by Harshadev Roy.

6-6 Talk (Bengali) "My Days in Garo Hills" by Ranjit Chandra Sanyal.

6-26 A musical entertainment by the members of Sangit Sangha, under the direction of Dr. A. K. Chowdhury.

Anjali Sen Bengali Sangit-acharaya Gopeshwar Banerjee—Hindi Song. Jogendra Nath Bannerjee. Bengali Song.

p.m.

7-51 SB News in English.

8-6 A musical programme. Arranged and prepared by Sachin Das (Matilal.)

8-51 SB General News Bulletin. Weather Forecast, Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).

9-6 SB A Variety Concert. Arranged and directed by The Y.M.C.A featuring well-known Artistes.

10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin, Weather Forecast. Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).

10-21 SB The "Wyning Trio" A Short Instrumental Programme from the Studio (Approx.) featuring E. Arrostiti. Violin. F. Zepperitz Cello. J. R. Wyning. Piano. "Serenade Impromtu" Rene Demaret. "Vernal Flower" from the Suite "East Asia" Yashitomo. "Longing" Haydn-Wood "The Arcadians" Monckton-Talbot.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

8-0 Pandit Brij Bhoshan: Bhajan.

8-15 A.I.R. Orchestra Anand Bhairon.

8-25 Mohammad Shafi of Delhi: Thumri Bhairvin.

8-35 Allah Bandi of Hindaun Bilawal "He dayya kahan gae woh log brij ke basayya" Khayal Alayya. Allah Bandi of Hindaun is one of the most popular art-

(Continued in Col. 5)

AFTER A HARD DAY'S WORK

Throughout the World, there are millions of people who relieve their tiredness with a cup of Bovril. It is a pleasant drink which tastes good and is as good as it tastes. Doctors know that the body-building power of Bovril is from 10 to 20 times the amount taken. That is why, for nearly fifty years, they have recommended Bovril to their patients.

• For sound refreshing sleep take hot milk with a teaspoonful of Bovril at bedtime.

AT SUNSET AND AT ALL TIMES DRINK

BOVRIL

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 2, 1992
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 30, 1355
Parsi: Farvardin 12, 1306
Hightide: 0-3; 12-42
Lowtide: 6-23; 18-43
Sunrise: 6h. 26m.
Sunset: 6h. 41m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. 'Corfu' with mails from London of the 3rd instant due at 4 p.m.

Saturday, September 19.

Ganesh Chathurthi and Samvatsari
Public Holiday: Banks closed.
S. S. 'Rajputana' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Monday, September 21.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

ARSIWALLA JALEJAR DINSHAW. Income Tax Officer, Bombay. Died Wednesday at 10-30 a.m. aged 42 years. Funeral ceremony at Doongerwadi, Bhabha's Bungli, on Thursday morning 8 o'clock (S.T.) (Madras papers please copy.)

SHREE GUJERATI SARVAJANIK NAVRATRA MAHOTSAVA MANDAL.

The meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the premises of Palan Sojpal Building.

SAMAVEDA SRAVANAM

The Samaveda Sravanam will be performed by Bramhasri Vaidyanatha Srouthi (Melatur Vadhyar) at Plot No. 873C, Tara Nivas, near Asthika Samaj, Matunga, to-day (Thursday) from 6-30 to 11 a.m.

CONVICTED FOR GAMING

On a charge of conducting a common gaming house on the ground floor of Adi Mansion at Chandanwadi (near Thakurdwar), Mathuradas Morarjee was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to suffer seven weeks' imprisonment at the Esplanade Court on Wednesday.

Mothuradas, who was arrested on August 13 last, pleaded guilty to the charge.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 p. m.
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN
WILL HAY
In His Greatest Comedy
"WHERE THERE'S A WILL"
with
GINA MALO, HARTLEY POWER

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-DAY:
MERLE OBERON
FREDRIC MARCH
in
"DARK ANGEL"
TO-MORROW:
ROBERT DONAT
in
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

ON THE STAGE IN ENGLISH!
Harindranath Chattopadhyaya's
Magnificent Four-Act Musical Dream Fantasy from the ARABIAN NIGHTS Entertainment—
ABU HASSAN
(THE SLEEPER AWAKENED)
with a cast of
100 PLAYERS!
including
SUNALINI DEVI
and the famous Paris Dancer
INDRADEV
Now Playing
at
THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9.
Plans Open. Book Now.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"The Great Ziegfeld". Daily at 2, 6 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Where There's a Will" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Captain January." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Jawani-Ka-Nasha." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Hot Blood." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
NOVELTY TALKIES—"A Girl from Lahore." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Walking Dead" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The King Steps Out". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Top Hat." Time as usual.
REGAL—"The Dark Angel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Jahanara." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lahari Lala." Time as usual.

JAIL FOR ESCAPING FROM CUSTODY

For having escaped from the custody of a railway constable on September 10 last, Baboolal Madanlal was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment at the Esplanade Court on Wednesday.

Baboolal was arrested the next day at the Esplanade Maidan.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

A meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science, when Dr. M. S. Patel, Ph. D. Industrial Chemist to the Government of Bombay, will speak on "Electrolytic production of alkali in Bombay". The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. The meeting is open to all interested in the subject.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Thursday) in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) a Paper to be read on "The Functional Character of Myth among the Baigas", by Mr. Verrier Elwin.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Carnaro" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 18th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "Pres Monroe" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 19th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Dollar Steamship Lines S.S. President "Monroe" Voy-41 will arrive here on the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 16 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Saturday the 19th instant at 1-00 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Passengers must be present for medical inspections at 12-30 p.m.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

An urgent Extra-Ordinary general meeting of the members of the Association will be held to-day (Thursday) at 10 a.m. (B.T.) in the Hall of the Association to congratulate the workers in connection with the Cotton Control Acts Amending Bill which Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik has withdrawn in the Bombay Council.

BENGALIS WIN AGAIN

The Calcutta Team, the Bow Bazar Bayam Samity, had another easy victory by a margin of six goals (7-1) in their encounter with the second string of the Golwalla Brother's Parsi Team on Wednesday at the Aquatic Sports held at G. B.'s Victoria Swimming Bath.

Besides other events, the Japanese Olympic team on its way back which was present gave an exhibition of some feats.

'C' WARD MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION

Socialists Not To Contest Seat

The Secretaries of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party write:—

It will be remembered that some time back the Party had decided to put up Comrade Maniben Mulji as its candidate for the bye-election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from C Ward.

Since then certain developments have taken place which have made it necessary for the Party to reconsider the matter. Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai, one of the Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. having decided to contest the elections, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its last meeting thought it fit to give its support to him and instructed its officials to issue an appeal to voters on its behalf.

Although it would still be quite open to the Party to sponsor Comrade Maniben's candidature without any breach of Congress discipline, Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai not being officially a Congress candidate, a situation would be created where two Congressmen would be pitted against each other. To avoid this contingency, and in the highest interests of the Congress, the Executive Committee of the Party, with the full concurrence of Comrade Maniben Mulji, has decided that the elections should not be contested on its behalf.

FRESH PROCEEDINGS IN MINORS' CASE

Habeas Corpus Case Adjourned To A Fortnight

Further hearing was resumed on Wednesday before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court of the Habeas Corpus Petition filed by Purshottam Deoji, claiming the custody of two minor children whose mother Kashibai had embraced Islam and was said to have married a Mahomedan.

When the rule was issued on this petition some time ago, the court had granted an interim injunction restraining Kashibai from removing the children out of the jurisdiction of the court pending disposal of this petition The rule came on argument on Tuesday afternoon, and the hearing was continued on Wednesday.

Sir Jamshed Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Khandwala & Chotalal, appeared for the petitioner Mr. Pardiwala instructed by J. S. Kajpitia & Co. appeared for the respondent Kashibai. Mr. Lalji instructed by Dharamsey Dinkarrao & Nandlal appeared for two members of the Lohana Mahajan who supported the petition.

CHILDREN'S DISABILITIES

Sir Jamshed informed the court that he wanted to put in affidavits of responsible persons of the Lohana community to which the children belonged to show that the children would suffer from certain disabilities if they were allowed to remain with Kashibai. He therefore applied that the case be postponed for a fortnight.

Mr. Pardiwala objected to the postponement and also to any fresh affidavits being put in. He said that the question of disabilities would not arise in this case which is only concerned with the guardianship.

Sir Jamshed stated that the petitioner contemplated fresh proceedings under the Guardian and Ward Act, as he wanted to fight the case on proper grounds. The present proceedings under the Habeas Corpus Act were intended to prevent Kashibai from removing the children outside the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Pardiwala said that the proceedings under the Habeas Corpus were misconceived.

QUESTION OF CUSTODY

His Lordship observed that the detention of the minors by Kashibai was not unlawful until the court had appointed a guardian. The question was about the person to whom the children should be given in custody. The court can give them in the custody of a lawfully appointed guardian.

Sir Jamshed said that if the custody was unproper, the court could give the children in the custody of an officer of the court. The present petition should be adjourned so that Kashibai might not leave the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Pardiwala said that for the present they were only concerned with the petition before the court.

His Lordship—The Habeas Corpus proceedings are not final. The only question is whether the petitioner has properly come to the court.

UNDERTAKING.

Mr. Pardiwala said that the petitioner could not keep Kashibai in Bombay till he took fresh proceedings.

His Lordship—I do not want the children to be removed outside the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Pardiwala said that he would give an undertaking that they would not be taken out of the court's jurisdiction.

His Lordship then adjourned the case to a fortnight.

PRESIDENT IN A DILEMMA

Can Municipal Meetings Be Held In Branch Offices?

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Sept. 15.

Whether a Municipal meeting can be held at a branch office of the Municipality and whether holding of such meeting would be bad in law was the question in an interesting debate at the general board meeting of Vile Parle Municipality held at Andheri last night and the president being called upon to give his ruling on the point he was in a fix.

Hardly a few sentences were read from the Minute Books when Mr. Dikshit and Mr. Desai both members from the Vile Parle constituency interrupted the proceedings of the meeting and drew the attention of the President to Section 26 sub section 4 of the District Municipal Act under which it was stipulated that all Municipal meetings shall be held in the Municipal office buildings, and they requested him to rule if the notice convening the meeting at Andheri a branch office of the Municipality was in order.

The president was not willing to displease any of the parties nor commit himself to any definite ruling before consulting his legal advisor and so he tried to defer the judgment and continue the meeting. But, at this stage Vile Parle members 'en bloc' staged a walk out and hence for want of quorum the meeting was declared adjourned.

Tata Hydro Electric Declares Rs. 4/8 Dividend

Presiding over the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company Ltd., on Tuesday, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Company, referring to the dividend said as follows:—

Now in respect of dividend policy. Your Directors have given due consideration to the improving finances of your Company. They are however unwilling to recommend any dividend which cannot, under a continuance of reasonably normal conditions, be safely maintained. They are therefore recommending the usual final dividend of Rs. 4-8-0 (free of income tax) on Ordinary Shares, supplementing the ad-interim dividend already paid of Rs. 3. per share (free of income tax), making a total of Rs. 7-8-0 for the year. They also recommended for your approval a bonus of Re. 0-8-0 per share (free of income tax) thus bringing the total tax-free disbursement on Ordinary Shares for the year to 8 per cent.

The chairman's speech as published in our issue of Tuesday should be read with the above correction.

JEWISH NEW YEAR'S DAY

Dr. Olsvanger's Message

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Five thousand six hundred and ninety seven years ago this day, "God said, 'Let there be light; and lo! there was light!" According to the belief of the Jews. The Bene Israelite community in Bombay celebrated the Jewish New Year's Day to-day.

According to their faith, their calendar begins with the day of the creation, which was according to the present Christian Calendar, on the 16th of September, 5,697 years ago.

Sending his greetings to the Jews, Dr. Olsvanger said that the Jews in India should imbibe the best in Indian life and culture. They should also discharge their duty to their community all over the world.

LATE MR. G. A. MOORAJ

General Sorrow Felt At Death

A correspondent writes:

The death of Mr. Goolamhusein Aloobhoy Mooraj, leading member of the Khoja Community and one of the Founders of the Khoja Shia Ishna-Ashri Jamat of Bombay, is widely regretted.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning and was largely attended by the members of his community and outsiders.

The deceased was charitably disposed and donated a Mosque for the members of his Jamat at Bandra, a Madresa attached to it and a burial ground founded over 35 years ago. In addition, in the year 1911 the deceased further donated two immovable properties one to be used as a Musafarkhana for the members of the Khoja community and a chawl attached to it for the maintenance of the aforesaid institutions founded by him.

In addition to giving large amounts in charity, the deceased was keenly interested in social and humanitarian work and was, to a considerable extent, responsible for the present position of the Bai Jenabai Charitable Trust, and Orphanage, of which he was the oldest Trustee.

HUNGERSTRIKE OF POLITICAL UNDERTRIALS

Jhabua Defence Committee's Appeal To Agent And Council Of Administration

Bombay, Sept. 16.

The General Secretary, All-India States' People's Conference, writes:—

The President of the Jhabua Defence Committee has sent the following telegram to the Vice-President, Council of Administration, Jhabua:

'Shocked at the news of the hunger strike of political undertrials. Strongly urge immediate intervention to secure legitimate demands as also request to grant an interview to Mr. Balvantray Mehta with the undertrials, which might ease the tension.'

The following telegram has been sent to the Political Agent, Malwa, Indore, by the President of the Jhabua Defence Committee:

'Deeply grieved over the news of the hunger strike of political undertrials at Jhabua, and request immediate intervention for redress. The Committee is deputing Mr. Balvantray for interviewing the undertrials. The committee desires to ease the tension and strongly requests you to give facilities for an interview.'—United Press.

TEMPLE CHARITIES TRUSTS

Alleged Mismanagement By Trustees

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out by Vasanji Lalji and others in their suit against Meghji Hirji Meghjani and others for the appointment of a receiver for the properties belonging to the Kumtha Derasar charitable trust fund.

Plaintiffs belong to the Cutchi Dasa Oswal caste and are interested in the trust properties. They filed this suit, with the permission of the Advocate General, asking for the removal of the defendants from their offices as the trustees of the above fund which includes several properties besides Rs. 67,000 cash in bank.

One of the defendants has been adjudicated an insolvent. The plaintiffs alleged that the trustees had committed a breach of the conditions of the trust and were mismanaging the properties. They had allowed municipal taxes to fall into arrears. Further, defendants 4,5 and 6 were not validly appointed trustees.

THE DEFENCE

The defendants denied the allegations. The first defendant, in his affidavit put the blame on the third defendant who, in turn, blamed the former in his affidavit.

JUDGMENT

His Lordship, in his judgment, observed that it was a settled principle of law that the Court would not lightly appoint a receiver. But on the other hand, there should be no delay in appointing a receiver where it was shown that there was mismanagement of the properties, or that the trustees were acting dishonestly, or that there was danger of loss to the properties. In the present case the affidavits disclosed that the defendants were not working harmoniously. His Lordship therefore thought it necessary to appoint a receiver, and ordered that the Official Receiver be appointed as such.

His Lordship further directed that the hearing of the suit be expedited and fixed for December 9.

A. S. Sthaleker Passes London T. D. Exam.

In the list of successful Indian candidates appearing this year for the T. D. examination of the London University, published in the "Chronicle" on August 26 the name of Mr. A. S. Sthalekar M. Sc. was inadvertently omitted. Mr. Sthalekar passed the examination with credit.

I hold that it becomes no man to nurse despair, but in the teeth of clenched antagonisms to follow up the worthiest till he die.—Tennyson.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

No Tramway Line On Vithalbhai Patel Road

Some time ago a representation was made to the Municipal Commissioner requesting him to enquire from the B.E.S. and T. Company about the desirability of extending the tram lines, which terminate at C. P. Tank, to Vithalbhai Patel Road down to the junction of that road with Sandhurst Road. In reply the General Manager of the Company now states that it is not possible to construct tramway lines along Vithalbhai Patel Road for various reasons. He says that the road near C. P. Tank varies from 26 to 35 feet in width for a distance of 225 feet and is now a bottle-neck. Secondly, the width of the remaining roadway varies from 40 to 45 feet and the major portion thereof is provided with no foot path. Thirdly, the tramway track would take up 17 feet of roadway thereby leaving only a little over 12 feet on either side of the track for the passage of pedestrians and other vehicles, which is insufficient. Fourthly, the Company has been running a bus service along this route affording all the necessary facilities to the public. And, fifthly, the locality is generally very congested and the existing bus service is often dislocated due to marriage processions and festivals. In these circumstances, the Managers argue, it is not possible to have the tramway lines along Vithalbhai Patel Road.

An Important Event

The Universal Arts League will to-morrow (Friday) stage an interesting programme of music, dance and drama at the Princess Theatre, Kalkadevi in the evening at 6-30. The function is an important event for more reasons than one. To music lovers, the items on the "bin" played by Kumar Sri Prabhat Devji of Dharampur would be a treat experience. As instrumentalist and author of several books of all-India fame, Kumar Sri Prabhat Devji has earned the esteem of all devotees of traditional Indian music.

The dances of Srimati Enakshi Ram Rao and of Sjt. N. Vasi are also of more than passing interest.

Not less noteworthy would be the playlet written by Srimati Kshama Rao and acted by Kumari Leela Row and her friends.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains	Arr H.M	Dep H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 30
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 50

5 Years R. I. For Attempt To Murder

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court sentenced one Sesha Sidoo Shetty to five years' rigorous imprisonment on the jury finding him guilty of attempt to commit the murder of Kaloo Umaya Shetty.

On July 8, last, the accused attacked Kaloo at Dhobi Talao, inflicting injuries on the abdomen, face and shoulders.

Mr. P. L. Thakker appeared for the prosecution and Mr. M. K. Azad for the defence.

2ND GRAND WEEK
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TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

I remember reading in a certain paper published in India an article under the heading "Bombay A Gambler's City'.' This article contenued a brief survey of the numerous kinds of gambling prevalent in Bombay. Some how I agreed with the writer, which reminds me that the suburbs are not far off in this respect.

Gambling of nearly every kind is making headway in the suburbs. Satta betting is received in nearly every parts of the suburbs, even on busy public streets. Card dens are many, where cards are played through the hours of the night and I understand that a single pool even reaches to 40 and 50 rupees.

Within the space of the last two days the Bandra Police have made two arrests in card gambling—one on the pavement opposite the slaughter house and the other near the Dharamsala when cards and a few rupees were hauled. Both the persons arrested are said to be the residents of the Dharamshala.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1936

FLOUTING THE ASSEMBLY

Two important adjournment motions were moved in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, which are of considerable constitutional importance, and therefore, call for some discussion. One of these was by Sardar Satyanarayan Singh to consider the disallowance by the Govrrnor-General, on some pretext or other, of almost all the adjournment motions of which notice had been given by members. The President, however, relying on certain past rulings on the subject, observed that the House could not call in question the exercise by the Governor-General of certain functions and ruled out the motion. This ruling, which virtually raises the Governor-General above any criticism in the Legislature, should not be allowed to be the last word on the subject. In the first place we should like to know the rule or rules in virtue of which the President has ruled out the adjournment motion. Secondly, if the present rules forbid such motions, an attempt must be made to urge an early change in them. We trust that attempt at least will not be sabotaged by the Governor-General.

Amazing Dictum

The other adjournment motion was by Mr. Satyamurti to discuss the "unsatisfactory attitude" of the Government of India in respect of the freedom of individual members of Government to express their personal opinions out of accord with the accepted policy of the Government. This arose out of Sir N. N. Sircar's replies to certain short notice questions asked by Mr. Satyamurti on Tuesday. The main question was whether Government had considered or proposed to consider the question of Members of the Government making speeches expressing opinions against the accepted policy of the Government, and what their conclusions on the matter were. To this question the Law Member gave the amazing reply that the view of the Government was that complete identity of opinion was no more possible among Members of the Government than among the members of any other Associated body and that the question as to when and how divergence of opinion was incompatible with continuance in Government of individual members was a question of degree to be decided by the Head of the Government. The Law Member concluded by saying that the House had nothing to do with the question when and how any divergence of opinion became incompatible with continuance of an official in Government. This reply was so different from the traditional view about Government servant's duties that Mr. Satyamurti had no other option than to move an adjournment motion immediately to raise a debate over the subject.

Quibbling

When the motion was moved by Mr. Satyamurti, the Law Member indulged in a good deal of quibbling in opposing it. He argued that a mere attitude of Government could not be a definite enough matter for an adjournment motion and that as regards the speeches of Sir James Grigg, which were the origin of the debate, his last speech was delivered about a year ago and, therefore, not matter urgent enough for an adjournment motion. It is difficult to imagine worse pettifogging sophistry. The Law Member himself knows well that what is most objected to is Government's attitude, which was made clear only a day before. And it is nonsense to suggest that a mere attitude, however unsatisfactory, cannot be the subject of an adjournment motion. That attitude raises, as Mr. Satyamurti pointed out, the important constitutional question whether of not Government should function as a corporate body. The President has reserved his ruling on the motion and we trust he will allow it. As regards the merits of Government's attitude on this question, it is for the first time we hear that members of Government can with impunity express publicly their personal opinions out of accord with the accepted policy of Government. Such licence can only create confusion, as the public can never be sure whether a Government Member's public utterance is a mere personal view or the view of Government. These and other points observe to be fully discussed when Mr. Satyamurti's motion comes up for debate, assuming that it is not disallowed either by the President or the Governor-General.

Reactions To Nuremberg

Our Moscow correspondent's latest despatch supplies the full background and the main purposes of Nazi hostility towards Russia which reached its climax at the Nuremberg Congress. The Nazi objective briefly is German territorial expansion at the expense of Russia. To achieve this objective Germany has prepared for war and is now desperately seeking and inventing excuses to force that war on Russia. How desperately she is doing so, the speeches at the Nuremberg Congress very clearly reveal. But, unfortunately, the danger does not appear to have been fully realised by Europe or rather Great Britain, which is the country that dominates the situation. "Izvestia" quite truly denounces the Nuremberg Congress as an attempt to intimidate and blackmail Foreign States and to disrupt the collective system of Europe. The attempt has been made mainly because Nazis have been encouraged successfully to intimidate, blackmail and to disrupt in the past.

But the tragedy is that the lesson of the past remains unlearnt even now. The reaction of "British circles" is a significant revelation in this connection. As usual they remain "unperturbed," although they ought to know by now where their lack of perturbation leads to. The greater tragedy is that inspite of the admission that a European settlement has become remote, "British circles" still persist in gratuitously imagining hopeful possibilities where none exists.

Rural Indebtedness

Mr. V. N. Patil's Debt Conciliation Bill, moved in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday and immediately referred to the Select Committee, is a much belated and yet a tame measure which seeks to reduce agricultural indebtedness through voluntary settlements between debtors and creditors. Rural indebtedness is one of the biggest problems in the country and becomes more and more baffling as the indebtedness increases and Government do nothing beyond tinkering with the problem. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimated the total rural debt at the huge figure of Rs. 900 crores. But during the last few years the total is believed to have increased to over Rs. 1,000 crores, the share of the Bombay Presidency being not less than Rs. 150 crores. To rely only on voluntary settlements and on credit facilities is to postpone the solution of the problem to the doomsday. The problem cannot be solved unless the burden of land revenue and rent is lightened and old debts are substantially reduced, by compulsion where necessary.

RICE CONTROL SCANDAL IN GOA

Appeals Of The Economic Situation And How To Meet It

By A British Indian Correspondent

I am hardly surprised at being accused of being a hireling of the Goan 'bhatcars' (landlords), (who by the way, have no access to the treasury-room of the Goan Emigrants' Fund and are too shrewd, thanks to the experience gathered in their rent-collecting operations, to misuse their bribes!), knowing as I do how affairs are managed over there by people who pretend to discuss questions of public interest in the Press. May I inquire of 'A Goan', who does me the honour of admiring my performance of 'throwing the dust in his virtuous eyes,' in his letter published in this journal on the 11th instant, whether it really does matter so much who pays me my little 'honorarium' (permit me the refinement of speech in such shady affairs)?

Hunting The Accused

What is however, surprising is that no attempt should have been made at replying to the argument of Mr. T. da Braganza-Cunha which I had quoted in my article or that the policy of taxing the poor man's good was justified on any score of administrative necessity. I am merely concerned with pointing out to the public, which is being misled by vested interests regarding the actual evil underlying the so-called Rice Control Scandal, that the much-advertised incident of a "corruption," involving as it does condemnation of men without proper inquiry—a legal and punishable offence in British India—was purely a propagandist camouflage. I still do protest against an undertrial suspect like the Lieon professor being vilified and reviled when he has not been 'proved' guilty of the charge preferred against him. When we are asked in the British Indian Press to join in the condemnation of men libelled, I can't imagine with what logical justification, as Staviskis, it becomes the duty of every fair-minded person to challenge the legal and moral propriety involved, in such a phenomenon. I would again ask the 'shikaris' of the accused persons either to justify their conduct or admit the injustice and cruelty involved in it.

Ethics Of Taxation

What 'A Goan' does, on the contrary is to tell us how the Goan Government had been so magnanimous as to reduce the amount of taxation and how popular it is in not yielding to the landlords' demand for a higher percentage. What about the principle of taxation at all? That principle, as any intelligent person could see for himself or himself, is totally wrong-headed if the economic situation of the Settlement is taken into consideration. The Government distributes in charitable doles (which hurt the self-respect even of the starving unemployed emigrant) out of the receipts of the superfluous taxation. We are asked to applaud the regime that expresses its solicitude for them by rushing to the help of the emigrants in trouble. But who pays the money? Is it raised in Lisbon? It is the emigrants' money; the costly administration is run with the savings of the emigrants and I do not imagine that we need a profound knowledge of economics to question the wisdom of distributing largesse to the emigrants out of the pool to which the emigrants themselves contribute.

A Real Solution

I have already pointed out that the real solution of the economic situation consists in facing the realities of that situation and devising means to realistically meet them. The Government must reduce taxation, pursue a policy of economy called for by local conditions, get the British Indian customs barriers lowered on the best-favoured nation principle and stimulate, in effect, local industry and exports. This programme of constructive work is far from complicated. The Government should, at the same time, raise Press censorship and permit free expression of public opinion. As far as the Press in Goa is concerned, there are quite a number of pro-governmental papers (with editresses who are wives of Government officials) to meet the criticism of Government policy and one is unable even to understand why the censorship should exist when, according to the statements featured in the local Press, the present dictatorial

(Continued on page 12).

Anti-Russian Campaign

Soviet Press Warns Germany

By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.

MOSCOW, Sept. 1. (By Air Mail).

The Communists of Russia make no secret of their hostility towards Fascism, which is considered as a destructive force directed against world peace and the existence of democracy, but the statesmen and press of this country limit their expression of feelings to sound criticism of that unnatural system, and in a very careful manner at that. Generally speaking, the Soviet press finds it wiser to keep quiet than to show the red rag to the Hitlerite bulls, which otherwise might run amok.

German Fascism

It is quite contrary with Fascism, particularly of the German type, when, say, the German Fascist regime wants to adopt some new measure in the field of armaments, in adopting aggression against some one, or in performing some new trick in international policy. It at once bursts out in an anti-Soviet hysteria. Before the world war Germany's chief enemy was Great Britain, to-day it is the Soviet Union. Before the world war Germany wanted to increase her colonies at the expense of Great Britain and France, to-day it is trying to reach the same goal but at the expense of Czechoslovakia, the USSR and the Baltic States. This one can read in the fascist "Bible": "My Struggle" by Herr Hitler.

Anti-Soviet Campaign

After tearing the Versailles Treaty into pieces, introducing conscription and occupying the Rhineland, Germany now has decided to increase her army to the huge number of two million strong. In order to justify this direct aggressive measure the German press has started an anti-Soviet campaign on a nation-wide scale. But there is also another reason for the new anti-Soviet campaign: The recent Trotsky-Zinovyev Conspiracy Trial in Moscow not only dealt a great blow to the Fascist intriguers in Russia, but also exposed the activities of the notorious Gestapo, the German secret police.

Referring to the anti-Soviet campaign in the German press, "Izvestia," the official organ of the Soviet Government in an editorial writes:

"The Fascist press for the past several days has been filled with fantastic reports, fabricated in the offices of Goebbel's Ministry of Propaganda, about hunger riots in the Ukraine, about munitions and so on. These lies are spread by the official German telegraph agency, which in its feverish haste has not thought of the fact that the places chosen by the agency's 'literary gangsters' for the alleged hunger riots are precisely those parts of the Ukraine which are harvesting this year a bumper crop that considerably exceeds that of last year."

Why did the German Fascist press suddenly begin to talk about "hunger riots" in the Soviet Union? the newspaper asks, and continues: "The worse the food situation becomes in the Third Empire, the more zealous become the inventors of stupid lies about the famine in the USSR. Another point used in the fantastic anti-Soviet campaign," continues the newspaper, "is the alleged 'Soviet interference' in the events in Spain. The effect of the campaign is more than clear, German Fascism had to create a smoke screen to cover up its dealings with the chiefs of the Spanish insurgents and Germany's interference in Spanish affairs against the lawful Spanish Government."

"Shameless Lies"

"Izvestia" further states that "From day to day the German newspapers publish avowedly false reports about the 'notorious Soviet armaments.' In reading these falsehoods one unmistakably feels that German imperialism is preparing a new 'accomplished fact' in the strengthening of its tremendous armaments. And such was actually the case. On August 24th the 2-year army service law was passed in Germany, bringing the German armed forces up to the huge figure of more than two million men."

Referring to the political significance of this new anti-Soviet campaign, "Izvestia" writes: "The shameless lies, the provocation instead of information, the brazen inventions of the Fascist press have definite foreign political aims, aims of aggression, of international highway robbery and brigandage. We must warn public opinion and all the more honest newspapers against placing the least faith in reports about the USSR emanating from such sources as the German co-ordinated press." The newspaper calls upon all friends of peace, all honest journalists, to stigmatize the criminal methods of the Hitlerite press "which is seeking to undermine not only the normal development of international relations, but all faith in the printed word."

The newspaper concludes with a warning to Germany: "Let the incendiaries of war know that they will break their necks."

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MOLA'S SPAIN

It is good that General Mola, the rebel general, has spoken clearly as to his view of Spain's future under the insurgents. Like Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler he too is out to establish the pristine glory of his own country. He will presumably seek to re-establish Spain as a Colonial Empire. But whether he would choose the South American republics for his protection and patronage is yet to be seen. Meanwhile his open confession that he is working for "a united and strong Catholic Spain" under military dictatorship is particularly noteworthy. We have seen what role the Church has played in Spanish life as a landlord and how it had allied itself with vested interests and reaction. We also know what military dictatorship means. To seek, therefore, to revive feudalism and militarism in the name of Christ is rather incongruous. But it is not an incongruous footnote to modern Christendom.

ILLUMINATING EVASION.

"I have not visited any convict settlement in Europe or America," admitted Sir Henry Craik in the Assembly. And yet the Home Member confidently believes that the cellular jail in Port Blair is, for the prisoners, as pleasant as Paradise. And the answers that he gave to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena on Monday show that he does not propose to modify the description of Andamans as a Paradise for prisoners. That his case is based only on personal assertion is very obvious. He evaded all damaging questions. But his refusal not to disclose—on the ground of public interest!—the grievances of the prisoners as represented to him in writing is revealing enough. We, however, hope that Lala Hansraj, who is to visit the Andamans, will—although he will be accompanied by Sir Md. Yamin Khan—expose what Sir Henry is doing his best to obscure. In this connection we cannot help noting that Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, who has made a special study of the subject, was not nominated. Lala Hansraj will, of course, do full justice to his duty, but Government's omission of the obvious choice is a significant commentary on their attitude. We also note that only two papers are supplied to the prisoners from India. And they are both Anglo-Indian weeklies!

MR. ANEY'S RESIGNATION

Mr. M. S. Aney, leader of the Congress Nationalist Party in the Assembly, continues his connection with the Party though it has again revolted against the Congress by deciding to contest the next legislative elections on its own ticket even against the Congress. But he has resigned his Presidentship of the Democratic Swaraj Party on the ground, it is reported, that he is thoroughly disgusted with the Party's attacks on the honour of Congress workers, indulged in by the Party's paper. However much he may differ from the Congress on certain questions, he says, he must maintain the dignity and honour of the Congress. We should have much preferred his maintaining in the Congress that discipline which he wants to maintain in his own Party. But it is gratifying that he would not at all countenance the campaign of vilifying the Congress which the Democratic Swaraj Party has thought fit to carry on. Some women of Foona, led by Mrs. N. V. Gadgil and Miss Prema Kantak, strongly protested against the campaign and Mr. Aney, in a very courageous statement, has completely dissociated himself from it. We feel confident that the bulk of people of Maharashtra are sick of the antics of the D. S. Party.

TOUCHING AND AMUSING.

If our Allahabad correspondent's information is correct, the District Judge of Saharanpur has verily "improved upon" the District Judge of Meerut. The latter was vague, but the former actually threatened members of the Bar Association with prosecution if they honoured the Congress President in the Association premises. But the anxiety to protect the members of the Bar against the Congress rebel was not confined to the District Judge. It was, we find, fully shared by the P.W.D. also. This anxiety is, indeed, touching, but we think, the U. P. Government have been more sensible than their officious subordinates in discouraging action against the Bar Association.

The Factory Act In Baroda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—After a belated awakening to the realisation that the present Factory Act was an antiquated and an obsolete piece of legislation, the Baroda Government appointed a committee 'to consider the application of the British Indian Factory Act (XXVI of 1934)' to Baroda.

Nearly a year and a half has elapsed since the committee was appointed and the committee, following in the celebrated footsteps of Rip Van Winkle, is still sleeping over its terms of reference and has not submitted its report.

Of course the committee was not composed of elements which had either a grasp of the industrial labour problems or had sympathetic understanding and appreciation of progressive labour. And the Government which appointed it made no bones about its pro-capitalistic leanings.

In its method of inquiry, the Committee showed its true colours by co-opting the manager of a mill. He was co-opted and he furnished his own figures for supporting the plea of retaining the present long hours of work. The usual method is to call for evidence from the Millowners' Association and to state its side of the case. In this adoption of such an unusual procedure many public men and especially labour see the very strong capitalistic bias of the committee.

It is not the object of this letter to show that the committee is a prejudiced one but only to point out some irregularity and lack of widening in its procedure.

—Yours, etc.,

A BARODA CITIZEN.

Kamala Nehru Memorial

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A fitting memory to the late Shrimati Kamala Nehru will be established of Kamala Nehru Hindi High School, which is so badly needed in the town. Many Hindi speaking children do not get admission to the only responsible Hindi School in Bombay because there is no accommodation. I hope you will write on the editorial page a note about it.—Yours, etc.,

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

JERUSALEM, September 16.

Government have forbidden the meeting of the Arab Strike Committee which was called for Thursday to decide whether or not to call off the strike.

The local committees may confer individually and submit their decisions to the High Committee.

—Reuter.

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As a counterblast to Sjt. Satya Narain Sinha's adjournment motion, Sir Srinivasa Sarma has tabled an adjournment motion to discuss the tabling of so many frivolous motions by members of the Assembly

Now it is Sir Md. Yakub's turn to move a counterblast to Sir Srinivasa with the object of discussing the conduct of Sir Srinivasa in attempting to monopolise the privilege of moving a frivolous anti-Congress motion.

* * * *

In reply to a question regarding Lala Hansraj's visit to the Andamans, Sir Henry Craik said "The Honourable Member mentioned to me that if he liked the place, he should very likely settle down there."

Unlike Sir Henry, who, like the typical bureaucrat, would never dream of settling in Paradise.

* * * *

By the way, the inquisitive Junior Colleague wonders what Sir Md. Yamin Khan who is to accompany the Congress M.L.A. mentioned to Sir Henry on the subject.

* * * *

It appears that among the reasons for Mr. Aney's resignation from the Democratic Swaraj Party is the attacks on the honour of Congress workers indulged in by the Poona organ of the Party.

Mr. Aney, of course, is entitled to congratulations.

But so is our contemporary, for pushing Mr. Aney back to the old fold.

We hope our contemporary will persist with its noble Democratic Swaraj task.

* * * *

Bori Bunder talks of "the invaluable spirit of friendship between two peoples whose mutual respect was unimpaired by the brutality of war."

Since the "two peoples" referred to, are the Britons and the Turks we can only admire our contemporary's breath-taking British-er-courage.

* * * *

British circles, reports London, are not unduly perturbed by Herr Hitler's denunciation of Bolshevism.

What is equally noteworthy is that they are not duly perturbed either.

* * * *

The denunciation, it is felt, is designed principally for home consumption.

If our memory does not fail us, the earlier denunciations of the League and military clauses of Versailles were also similarly *felt* by British circles.

* * * *

Any way, Herr Hitler, we hope, duly appreciates—if not unduly—the anxiety of British circles to explain and interpret the Fuhrer's meaning.

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The Russian "Izvestia" describes the Nuremberg Congress as an attempt to intimidate and blackmail foreign States.

Correct. But some of them like to be intimidated and blackmailed—provided it is at the expense of some one else.

* * * *

The paper also accuses the Nazis of aiming at disrupting the system of collective system in Europe.

Correct again. But Herr Hitler is only following the lead given by Big Brother Mussolini and—submitted to by the leaders of the Collective system.

But sorry, our mistake. Mussolini of course defied the collective system in Africa, not in Europe. We apologise to our confrere.

* * * *

General Mola's dream of the Spanish Empire has not materialised yet.

It is rumoured, however, that the South American Republic and the U.S.A. regard it as an amusing night-mare.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Contributed By Our Junior Colleague.)

(1) "Governor" means the ruler of a British prison or a British Indian province.

(2) Sir Srinivasa Sarma is a non-official M.L.A., who represents a Government pocket borough constituency, the whip.

Zionist Terms For Peace In Palestine

Conference Of Arabs And Jews Suggested By Dr. Olsvanger

"I wish to urge as far as Palestine is concerned, that I and many with me, have a genuine love and respect for the Arabs of Palestine, and a genuine desire to find a mutual understanding,—a desire, which to my great joy, I find is being shared by a very great number of Arabs. In this desire, I feel that the Arabs in Palestine should be strengthened by their friends abroad."

In these words, Dr. Immanuel Olsvanger, the Zionist leader, expressed the hope that the Palestine problem could be amicably settled between the Arabs and the Jews, by a conference of the representatives of both parties.

Dr. Olsvanger came to India to collect funds for the support of the Zionist movement.

"I believe on the strength of knowledge of life and facts in Palestine," Dr. Olsvanger told our representative, "an amicable settlement can be found, once reasonably thinking Arabs and Jews of Palestine meet at a conference to discuss all the questions affecting their country.

"The extremists shouting on both sides will have to surrender to the calm, but united voice of the representatives of both parties.

VIA MEDIA.

"Such an understanding would not include the demand of a total stoppage of immigration,—a demand which is, by far, not shared by all sections of Palestine Arabs.

"Neither could such an understanding include any fantastic dreams from the extremist Jews."

Dr. Olsvanger was of the opinion that such a conference of the true representatives of Arabs and Jews was bound to be fruitful and would bring to an end the present unfortunate trouble in Palestine.

SENTIMENTAL GROUNDS

Himself a native of Palestine, Dr. Olsvanger said, "Of course, I cannot possibly be surprised at any opinion on the Palestine question, expressed by people living abroad. But what I am surprised at is that people should express such an opinion without taking the trouble of getting full and extensive information from both the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine."

Explaining why the Jews were so much drawn to Palestine of all places, Dr. Olsvanger said that that was due to "sentimental" reasons.

If the objection of the Arabs to Jewish immigration was based on the sentimental ground, that the Palestine Arabs were the sons of the soil, equally reasonable was the claim of the Jews to settle in Palestine, on similar sentimental grounds.

For more than two thousand years, Dr. Olsvanger observed, Palestine was the source of cultural and devotional inspiration to the Jews, who had held that ancient place of worship in reverence through their prayers and ceremonies.

MECCA OF JEWS

"Palestine has the same kind of inspiration to the Jews," he added, "as Mecca is to the Muslims."

Dr. Olsvanger who was in Bombay during the last 20 days, said that he devoted himself to a study of what was accessible to him in Indian life, during these days.

"I was from my early youth," he said, "spiritually an Asiatic. I always believed that one of the reasons of anti-Semitism in Europe was because the Jews formed a piece of the Asiatic spirit in the materialistic West.

"I have always dreamt and I dream of a time when the Asiatic nations from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea to the Japanese coast in the east, will form an eastern spiritual federation.

"And I believe that within this frame of the Federation, my little country of Palestine, to be built and established by the common love of all inhabitants, can form a very valuable part, indeed."

Dr. Olsvanger will shortly tour the country and will also visit the black Jews in Cochin, who represent an ancient race in India.

JOHANNESBURG EXHIBITION

King's Message For Success Of Empire Trade And Commerce

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Six Empire Prime Ministers—of Britain, South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Rhodesia—from their respective Capitals participated in the world-wide broadcast hookup this afternoon at the opening of the gigantic Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg which is expected to attract two million visitors. Indications of scope of the Exhibition include world's largest open air theatre, equipped with the largest stretch of scenery ever painted.

The Governor-General at the opening ceremony read a message from the King expressing his best wishes for the success of the great undertaking which would help to promote trade and commerce of the Empire.—Reuter's Special

Mahakoshal's Candidate For Council

(From Our Correspondent)

RAIPUR, (By Mail).

It will be remembered that an enquiry was going on against Rai Sahib Badriprasad Pujari a member of the Municipal Committee, Raipur and also a member of the Legislative Council, for alleged commission of an offence under Section 34 of the Electricity Act. In a general meeting held on 10-9-'36, the Electrical Sub-Committee brought forward its findings regarding the alleged commission of an offence under the aforesaid Section. for such necessary action as the committee may deem fit. Mr. A. Latif, a member of the Municipal Committee objected and said that due time should be given to the Rai Sahib, to clear his position in the form of a written explanation. The Committee agreed to this suggestion and the papers were, accordingly, sent back to the Sub-Committee, for taking explanation from Rai Sahib B. P. Pujari and then, after its own recommendation, bringing it before the General Meeting. Many cases of theft said to have been committed by the employees of the Municipal Committee were detected. Inquiry is proceeding.

PRISONERS' DAY

According to instructions issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Raipur observed Prisoners' Day, by holding a public meeting in the Gandhi Chowk, on the evening of the 13th instant, under the Presidentship of Sjt. Nandkumar Dani. A resolution to the following effect was moved by Sjt. Sitacharan Dixit, ex-editor of the 'Mahakoshal' Nagpur.

1. That all political prisoners should be kept in one class only.
2. Books and writing materials should be supplied to them.
3. They should not be transported to Andamans.

Mr. Dixit, while supporting the Resolution, drew a graphic picture of his personal experience in Jail, and said that the treatment meted out to them should be more human than it is to-day. Sjt. B. N. Banerji, a prominent lawyer, and Moulana Abdul Rouf, spoke in support of the resolution which was unanimously passed. The meeting then dispersed.

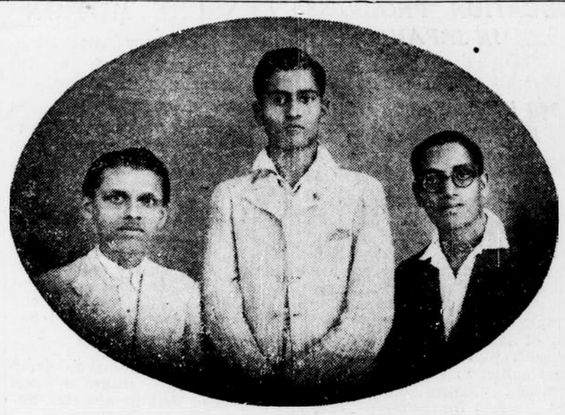
It is reported that Pandit R. S. Shukla, President Mahakoshal P. C. C. has issued a letter to all voters for the Council of State, in Mahakoshal, (C. P. Hindi), requesting them to vote for Sjt. N. R. Kelkar of Balaghat, a Congress Candidate, in the best interests of the country.

Ticketless Travellers Attack Ry. Staff

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, (By Mail).

A report has been received from Arnu Railway Station, some 40 miles from Jaipur on the Bandikui section, that some Afghan Mendicants who were proceeding to Ajmer, to attend the Urs Fair, thrashed the whole station staff with sticks, injuring the Station Master on duty and one or two men, seriously. It is alleged that the mendicants, while boarding the train at Arnu for Ajmer, were checked by the Station Master, as they were travelling without tickets. The turbulent ruffians were over ten in number and they over-powered the entire Railway Staff of the Station, and administered on them a merciless beating. The injured persons were removed to the Bandikui Railway Hospital. It is rumoured that the Bandikui police have arrested some of the desperadoes and are conducting further inquiries into the incident.



Representatives of the "Vaktrutvottejak Sabha," Dadar, each of whom won a prize at the All-Maharashtra Elocution Competition, Poona. From left to right: (1) R. N. Khare (1st prize in English); (2) V. V. Mandke (3rd prize in English) and (3) G. S. Pohekar (1st prize in 'extempore' Marathi).

HEAVY FIGHTING RENEWED IN SPAIN

Govt. Troops Reported To Have Been Defeated In South

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Following lull, there was brisk fighting on several fronts in Spain to-day.

On San Sebastian Front the Insurgents are reported to be pressing towards Bilbao where Government forces, 40,000 strong, have completed preparations for defence. Big Government troop movements are reported in Orio District which is held partly by the Government forces and partly by the Insurgents.

There was heavy hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets on Saragossa front according to radio from Seville while on the southern front, according to an Insurgent radio message from Cordoba. Government troops were defeated and pursued for 25 miles.—Reuter.

PLOT AGAINST PRESIDENT AZANA ?

LISBON, Sept. 16.

A Conspiracy against the life of President Azana was discovered in Madrid according to a correspondent of the "Diario del Lisboa", who adds that seven persons implicated in the conspiracy have been shot.

EUROPEAN SQUADRON OF U. S. NAVY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

The creation of a temporary European squadron of the United States navy is announced by the Navy Department.

It will be commanded by Rear-Admiral Fairfield and will consist of light cruiser "Raleigh", destroyers "Hatfield", "Kane" and coastguard cutter "Cayuga".

"Raleigh" now is in the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Virginia, will shortly go to Gibraltar.—Reuter.

DEMAND OF HUGE INDEMNITY

French Consul's Threat To Spanish Insurgents

PARIS: Sept. 16.

A demand for apology and an indemnity of three million Francs has been made by the French Consul at Tetuan to the insurgent authorities in the Spanish Morocco, following the execution by them of a French subject Henri Aguilard.

The demand includes time limit expiring to-morrow and envisages the complete closing of the Franco-Spanish frontier in Morocco in the event of its rejection.—Reuter

ANTI-COMMUNIST FORCE IN PORTUGAL

LISBON: Sept. 16.

The formation of a Portuguese Legion "in aid where necessary and in a manner to be determined of regular forces against the enemies of the fatherland and social order" has been approved by the Portuguese Cabinet. The new force is of anti-Communist character.

Its formation is a sequel to the presentation to the Prime Minister, Selazar of a petition urging him to grant immediate permission for a Civil Militia force. The petition bore 20,000 signatures and emanated from the great anti-Communist demonstration recently held in Campagrande bull-ring.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS IN GIBRALTAR

Police Decline To Renew Permits

GIBRALTAR: Sept. 16.

The Police announce that they will decline to renew permits for foreigners unless there is good reason to justify their remaining in Gibraltar. They further intend to prosecute anyone harbouring aliens without permits.

The announcement has alarmed hundreds of the Communists, Syndicalists and others unable to return to Lalinea, where the anti-Government forces are in control.—Reuter.

NIGHT CLASHES IN LYONS

LYONS, Sept. 16.

The Gardes Mobiles were obliged to charge several times, with the result that some 30 people were injured during night clashes between adherents of the popular front and those of the newly organised Social Party, mainly composed of Colonel De La Rocques leader of the former Semi-Fascist Croix de Feu.

Some thousand demonstrators surrounded the hall where the Social Party were meeting and tried to set fire to the building. The Guards made a charge here and, in disturbances in other centres, which continued until 1 a.m.—Reuter.

DEAD HUSBAND RETURNS TO WIFE

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The wife of a Preston coal merchant who yesterday attended her husband's funeral to-day travelled home to meet him alive. Such was the extraordinary experience of Mrs. Kibble who went with her husband to a Dorset seaside resort for a holiday on August 6. Two days later the husband went for a bath but failed to return. His clothes being found on the beach, it was naturally presumed that he had been drowned. Later a badly decomposed body was recovered from the sea which was identified as Mr. Kibble by Mrs. Kibble and a Preston dentist recognised his own dental work.

Yesterday, while the widow was attending the funeral of her husband in Dorset, the dentist recognised his client in Preston. Mr. Kibble said he did not remember what happened after he entered the water until he found himself in the train. He was not aware that he had been reported missing.

DEATH OF EX-GREEK PRIME MINISTER

ATHENS, Sept. 16.

The death has occurred of Dr. Alexander Zaimis, Former Prime Minister and President of Greece, aged eighty. He will be accorded a State funeral.—Reuter.

Clash Of Economic Ideals

INORDINATE TRANSITION PERIOD DEBARS ACCURATE PROPHECY ABOUT FUTURE STRUCTURE, SAYS C. N. VAKIL

"Because economic arrangements are increasingly dominated by State interference and State policy, the changes in the political structure of the leading countries of the world are bound to affect the shape of economic arrangements in future. On the one hand we find that capitalistic form of Society has shown signs of decay, and almost heroic efforts have been made to prop it by measures, which may make the classical theory of economics almost obsolete, while on the other hand, we have the Communist State in Russia, making an experiment with an entirely new form of society."

So said Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics in the course of a lecture on "The shape of things to come—Economic arrangements" delivered on Wednesday evening at the Bowen Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road.

Prof. Vakil thought that it would be impossible to think of an ordered shape of things to come into existence in the economic sphere if the present clash of ideals and methods continue to exist and affect the economic life of the large masses of people in different parts of the world in diverse ways.

Prof. Vakil in the course of the lecture said:—

It is not only difficult but also risky to make an effort to tell the future in connection with economic arrangements. Economic arrangements depend on so many complex situations and on the changing human factor that a prophecy in the economic sphere is impossible. The title of the subject on which I am supposed to speak involves such a prophecy which in my opinion it is impossible to make. What one can do, however, is to indicate the broad general tendency which is likely to develop in the immediate future in the light of the present economic conditions. In doing so, however, there are bound to be differences of opinion and the tendency that one can foresee may not be acceptable to others.

To take a brief stock of the leading features in the economic life of the world, we find that whereas there was a growing tendency towards economic interdependence among the countries of the world before 1914, this tendency was rudely shaken after the war. With the growth of the international division of labour, and with the smooth working of the international gold standard, we had a growing volume of international trade as an index of the economic interdependence of the world. International lending on a large scale was one of the features of this system. Since the war the growth of economic nationalism on the one hand, and the chaos in the currency system of the world on the other, have resulted in the shrinking of international trade considerably. At the same time international lending has become both smaller and more risky.

SEQUEL TO LEAGUE FAILURE.

Certain important non-economic factors are gradually coming into the forefront and affecting economic arrangements in a marked manner. The shadow of war and the preparations for the same are diverting productive economic activities in undesirable channels. This tendency is aggravated by the inability of the League of Nations to be an effective instrument for the maintenance of world peace. In view of this, international trade is no longer conducted according to the doctrines of the classical theory on the subject, which will perhaps be modified, if some of the new factors become permanent in their operation.

In spite of such adverse factors, the desire for international trade and for peaceful economic progress is strong. This finds expression in new forms such as the growth of commercial treaties between countries and of international cartels. This tendency is further assisted by the rapid development of aerial and radio communications.

CLASH OF EXTREMES.

Because economic arrangements are increasingly dominated by state interference and state policy, the changes in the political structure of the leading countries of the world are bound to affect the shape of economic arrangements in future. On the one hand, we find that the capitalistic form of society has shown signs of decay, and almost heroic efforts have been made to prop it by measures, which may make the classical theory of economics almost obsolete, for example in countries like England, America, France and Japan. On the other hand, we have the communist state in Russia, making an experiment with an entirely new form of society. Starting with extreme communist ideals, Russia is gradually adopting other methods, to bring about the new economic and social order for which it stands. In between states of these two kinds, we have other states at intermediate stages. We have, for example, the autarchic state as in Italy and Germany where the fascist regime has succeeded in organising a sort of controlled capitalism. In countries like ours, the policy of economic imperialism dominates the situation, and efforts to spread the same policy in China, Abyssinia and such other parts of the world, provide the danger signals for disturbing the peace of the world.

PROBLEM OF TRANSITION.

With the clash of ideals and methods which thus continues to exist, and affect the economic life of large masses of people in different parts of the world, in diverse ways, it is impossible to think of an ordered shape of things to come in the economic sphere. We are instead presented with a severe conflict leading almost to chaos, out of which the correct economic order must take time to emerge. We are thus living in an age of transition with all the inevitable agonies of a transition period. The question before the leading statesmen of the world is how long is this transition to continue. It is on the solution of this problem that the future shape of economic arrangements in the world will be moulded. And as powerful forces both political and economic are in operation, it is up to those who are in a position to influence present decisions to do so from the point of view of peaceful and steady progress in the future.

Bihar Kisans Welcome Congress Manifesto

BUT INCLUSION OF BASIC DEMANDS IN IT IS ADVOCATED

PATNA, (By Mail).

An important meeting of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha was held here under the presidentship of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati. The meeting adopted many resolutions of which the following are the more important:—

"In view of the fact that, ever since the suspension of civil disobedience movement, the Congress had been gliding imperceptibly into constitutionalism, this meeting of Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha welcomes the Congress Election Manifesto inasmuch as it reitarates the ideology of the Congress, built up after many years of political struggle. The Sabha believes that without Political Independence which can only be achieved by mass action, the basic problems of the peasantry cannot be solved and while it expresses satisfaction at the unambiguous expression of political ideology in the Congress Election Manifesto declaring its intention to Combat and end the constitution imposed upon India for perpetuating and strengthening Imperialism it regrets that the Manifesto is silent on vital question on the abolition of Zamindari and other systems of landlordism that are grinding down the peasantry and does not suggest any adequate and specific measure to solve the problems of the appalling poverty of the masses It, therefore, urges on the Provincial Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee to incorporate in the manifesto the essential demands of the Kisans as embodied in the Manifesto of the Kisan Sabha and authorises its president to press for the nominations of such candidates as will support the demands of the Kisan Sabha. It requests the Working Committee not to adopt such candidates who have made themselves obnoxious by engaging themselves in activities that are against the interests of Kisans.

In other resolutions, the Sabha expressed its admiration of the heroic fight of the Spanish Popular Front Government, with the aid of the peasants and workers, against the menace of fascism led on by big land-owners and capitalists and extended its sympathies with the Arabs of Palestine in their fight for freedom.

Sjt. Jayaprakash Narayan was declared elected as president of the Bihpur session of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Conference to be held in the first week of November. The time for enrolment of members of Kisan Sabha was extended till 20th October, 1936.—United Press.

"SETTING FIRE TO KING'S BUILDING"

Charge Against Welsh Nationalist Leader

LONDON: Sept. 16.

A letter complaining of the immoral violation of the natural rights of the Welsh nation by the construction of an Air Force bombing camp at Penrhos was read when three Welsh nationalist leaders were committed for trial at Pullheli on a charge of setting fire to a building belonging to the King.

The accused were Professor John Lewis of Swansea University, Lewis Valentine, a Baptist Minister, and D. J. Williams, a schoolmaster.

The damage was estimated at 2,671 sterling. A fire at the camp was alleged to have been started with petrol by the accused persons in the early hours of the morning after disabling the watchman. The accused surrendered to a police station and handed in a statement asserting that the Government of England ignored the pleading and protests of hundreds of Welsh societies against the construction of the institution which would endanger the culture and traditions of one of the most welsh regions of Wales.—Reuter.

FOR TORTURING MINOR GIRL

Overseer And His Wife Sent To Jail

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 16.

Mr. Fry, District Magistrate, Secunderabad, delivered judgment to-day in the sensational case wherein a railway overseer and his wife were charged with torturing an 8-year-old girl by branding her on the tongue and all over her body. The overseer was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and his wife to two years' imprisonment under sub-section 326 I.P.C. and one year's rigorous imprisonment under sub-section 342. The wife's sentences will run concurrently.—United Press.

ARAB STRIKE COMMITTEE MEETING BANNED

JERUSALEM, Sept. 16.

Government have forbidden the meeting of the Arab Strike Committee which was called for Thursday to decide whether or not call off the strike.

The local committees may confer individually and submit their decisions to the High Committee.—Reuter.

ARAB STRIKERS IN A FIX

Govt. Ban On Conference And Its Sequel

JERUSALEM, Sept. 16.

A feeling of profound pessimism prevails following Government's banning the conference of the Arabs Strike Committees. The committees will meet separately and then report to the Higher Arab Committee but no conclusive result is considered likely. A strong movement to discontinue the strike has appeared among the Jaffa orange growers, shippers and port workers who do not wish to lose the advantage of export. The season's export of crop is expected to amount to eleven and a half million oranges and the continuation of strike would ruin the Arab growers. They propose to continue contribution towards funds for assisting terrorists thus satisfying both terrorists and commercial circles —Reuter

BRITISH AIRLINER CRASHES INTO FLAMES

Three Members Of Crew Killed At Gatwick

LONDON Sept. 16

An airliner belonging to British Airways Ltd., struck a tree and crashed into flames after taking off from Gatewick Aerodrome, Surrey.

Three out of a crew of four were killed.

The plane was carrying the night mail to Hamburg. It had no passengers aboard.—Reuter.

Great Loss To Indian Revenue

PREFERENCES TO U. K. PRODUCTS MUST STOP

Indian Merchants & Millowners Plead For Fresh Trade Agreement

The Ottawa Agreement has adversely affected a number of Indian Industries by securing preferential treatment to the U. K. products and has also resulted in considerable loss to the Indian Customs Revenue, says the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, in the course of a letter to the Government of India on the subject of the Indo-British Trade Agreement.

The Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, in their monthly bulletin suggest certain modifications in the Articles in the Indo-British Treaty to enable legitimate development in Indian Industry and Commerce.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber in the course of their letter state:

"The Indian commercial community as a whole were opposed to entering into an agreement with the United Kingdom on the basis of decisions arrived at Ottawa; it was apprehended by the commercial community that an agreement which was not based on a 'quid pro quo' to India would be of doubtful utility.

These apprensions have unfortunately been found to have materialised as a result of the working of the Ottawa Agreement. It was claimed on behalf of that agreement that it would lead to a substantial increase in the export trade of India with the United Kingdom and other Empire countries. This claim has not been, however, borne out by statistics of India's export trade, particularly in those articles to which Great Britain had given some preference, and in this wise the Ottawa Agreement has failed to achieve its objective.

WHY THIS EXCLUSIVE PREFERENCE?

The Ottawa Agreement and its supplementary, viz., the Indo-British Trade Pact practically placed in an indirect manner restrictions upon the liberty of India to enter into trade agreements with the non-Empire countries which partly was responsible for their trade policies militating against their trade relations with this country. Under these circumstances, my Committee are not in favour of having any new agreement based upon the principle adopted at Ottawa of granting exclusive preference to the United Kingdom. A study of the Foreign trade statistics with different countries clearly demonstrates the necessity of India having unreserved liberty to extend the same or similar preference to other countries to maintain, encourage and expand our export trade.

ADVERSE BALANCE.

Although the general balance of trade is in favour of India, the balance of trade with the United Kingdom is almost always adverse. This is a factor which may well be taken into consideration in any future trade agreement with the United Kingdom. It is true that during the last quinquennium the adverse balance of trade with the United Kingdom, which was 11.8 crores in 1932-33 has come down to 2.4 crores in 1935-36 and this reduction may be put down as a favourable factor of Ottawa. My Committee, however, demur to this. After the world depression of 1929-30, there was a revival of the trade and India naturally shared in this revival.

THOSE HOME CHARGES.

The total export trade of India increased from 132.4 crores to 160.5 crores, while the import trade of India did not share in that increase. My Committee may point out to Government that India has to find nearly 35 crores every year on an average to remit to England to meet her obligations there known as "Home Charges". Over and above these, India has also to remit abroad considerable amounts in the shape of profits on British investments, earnings of shipping and insurance companies, etc. Had it not been for the fortuitous export of gold since 1931, It would have been difficult for India to meet these external obligations.

In order that India may be able to secure such an increasing export market for her produce in the United Kingdom, my Committee wish to place before Government certain suggestions which, they hope, will receive favourable and sympathetic consideration.

In the first place, my Committee beg to draw the attention of Government of India's purchasing nearly one-third of her piece-goods requirements from the United Kingdom, against which the purchase by the United Kingdom of Indian raw cotton in relation to her total imports of cotton is insignificant. My Committee realise that during the last few years efforts are being made by Lancashire which have resulted in an increase in the import of Indian cotton into the United Kingdom, but such an increase is still much below what United Kingdom's purchase of Indian cotton should be in the ordinary course.

The slight percentage of Indian cotton in the total purchase of cotton by the United Kingdom should be immensely increased if consideration has to be given to equity and fairness in Indo-British trade. Under the circumstances, my Committee suggest that Government should seriously consider the advisability of recommending to His Majesty's Government substantial preference to the Indian cotton.

It will be noticed that the final destination and the best customer of our surplus Oomras is Japan. If Lancashire wishes to help India out of her dependence on Japan in this respect, she must enormously increase her consumption of Oomras and not confine herself to a few thousand bales of C. P. cotton. Japan's takings of Oomras alone are more than double the U. K.'s takings of all Indian cotton.

Other articles for which preference may well be claimed for export purposes are Coffee and Hides and Skins, which have been receiving favourable import from non-Empire countries.

LOSS TO INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The Ottawa Agreement has adversely affected a number of Indian industries by securing preferential treatment to the U. K. products which compete with the former. Such a preferential treatment apart from the deleterious effect on Indian industries, has also resulted in a considerable loss to the Indian Customs revenue as in most cases the preferential treatment was secured not by increase in duties on non-British goods but by reduction to the then existing duties on the U. K. products. This was obviously most unfair both to the Indian industries and to the Indian Exchequer. My Committee therefore wish to emphasise the urgent necessity of bearing this important aspect in mind while negotiating any fresh preferential, treatment of the U. K. products.

WHY DISCRIMINATING PROTECTION?

The Indian commercial community has time and again pointed out that the policy of discriminating protection is inadequate for rapid industrialisation of the country. It will be still more so, if as a result of a fresh trade agreement between this country and the U. K. it is proposed to dilute it. My Committee are of opinion that no preferential treatment should be given in respect of articles to which protection has been granted in India. They, therefore, urge upon Government to make this point quite clear to His Majesty's Government.

The Committee criticise Government's currency and exchange policies and urge that the trade negotiations between this country and the U. K. should be carried on in this country, so that the Government of India may have full benefit of expert advice from the accredited representatives of the Indian Commercial community at every stage of the negotiations.—A. P.

Millowners' Views

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

The Committee of the Millowners' Association Bombay in the course of the monthly bulletin say:—

"Towards the end of July, the Committee were informed that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had announced their willingness to enter upon discussions with the Government of India with a view to the conclusion of a trade agreement in replacement of that concluded at Ottawa in 1932, notice of denunciation of which was given on behalf of the Government of India on 13th May last.

PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS.

It would appear that the Government of India had under consideration the method by which negotiations with His Majesty's Government could most conveniently be carried on, and they were of opinion that, as a first step preliminary proposals should be prepared by both parties to the discussions, and thereafter exchanged. In the preparation of their preliminary proposals, the Government of India would associate with themselves a panel of unofficial advisers representative of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture in India. When each party had had an opportunity of examining the proposals of the other in relation to its own, it was thought, a stage would be reached when it would be possible to formulate with some precision the outstanding issues. It was then proposed that personal contacts should be established in London between representatives of the Government of India and their unofficial advisers on the one hand and the representatives of His Majesty's Government on the other, and that the final stages of the discussions should be concluded there.

"FIRST ESSENTIAL."

The Committee held that the first essential of any new agreement which should be entered into was that it should in no way hamper the legitimate development of Indian Industry and commerce. The recognition of this principle at once brought to the forefront the desirability of modifying certain of the Articles in the Indo-British Trade Treaty of 1935.—A. P.

EDUCATION PROGRESS IN JAPAN

3,340 Lakhs Yen Spent On Primary Education

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, September 15.

Mr. Manilal Nanavaty, delivering a lecture on "Primary Education in Japan" before teachers in Baroda, stated that 25,500 elementary schools accommodated 80 lakhs of pupils with two lakhs of teachers. Unification of race with patriotism and discipline resulted in the national regeneration. Japan spent 3,340 lakhs yen for primary education, about four yen per head. There were refresher courses, extension courses and industrial courses, excetera.

Concluding Nanavaty stated that Japan's remarkable educational progress was the result of policy based on national life culture and civilisation in teaching principles of national morality.

"All Indians Look Alike"!

SHANGHAI (By Mail.)

All Indians looked alike to him, a Japanese police constable informed the Magistrate of the British Police Court here during the trial of a number of Indians involved in an affray.

The constable was among the police who stopped the disturbance, but he could not identify any of them because, he said, all Indians looked the same to him.

The Magistrate, Mr. C. H. Haines, pointed at the score or so Indian spectators present in court and asked the constable to say whether or not they too looked alike to him.

The constable replied in the affirmative.—Reuter.

Political Prisoners' Day At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14.

The All-India Political Prisoners' Day was observed here yesterday under the auspices of the City Congress Committee.

Heavy rains prevented a public meeting announced previously to be held at Aminuddaula Park. The meeting was, however, held in the office of the Congress Committee where glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Jatin Das and his sacrifices and services to cause of the country.—U. P.

Our Rajkot correspondent writes to say about 9 criminal cases have been entered on the Court list against Mr. Sabaisinhji, the internee in the State for alleged misuse of powers as Revenue Member in the State.

CENSURE MOTION RULED OUT

(Continued from page 1).

"unsatisfactory attitude" of the Government of India in respect of freedom of individual members of Government to express their personal opinion out of accord with the accepted policy of the Government. This arose out of Sir N. N. Sircar's replies to short notice questions asked by Mr. Satyamurthi yesterday.

Sir N. N. Sircar objected to the motion to-day on the ground that the mere attitude of Government or the mere fact that an answer to a question was considered unsatisfactory could not be the basis for an adjournment motion under the rules. Mr. Satyamurthi could have attempted censure motions in respect of definite speeches delivered by Sir James Grigg.

"ABUSE OF POWERS OF HOUSE"

In any case, the last speech of Sir James Grigg was in Bombay about a year ago, and there was no question of urgency. The attempt of Mr. Satyamurthi was an abuse of the powers of the House in respect of adjournment motions.

GOVT.'S OWN ADMISSION.

Mr. Satyamurti read out fully Sir N. N. Sircar's answers given yesterday and contended that on the Government of India's own admission the subject was reviewed only after the question was given, and Government announced yesterday its attitude that the Governor-General was the sole judge of the degree of freedom to be enjoyed by members of the Government in expressing their personal opinion against the accepted policy of the Government. This answer, Mr. Satyamurti contended, deserved to be censured as the Government of India must function as a corporate body.

The President promised to consider and give his ruling to-morrow.

Consideration of the Companies Bill was resumed.

SNAP DIVISION.

A snap division resulted in Mr. Paliwal's amendment being carried in the Assembly by 53 votes to 43 giving retrospective effect to the clause conferring on shareholders the right to vote from the day they purchase a share of any company.—A. P.

SIX AMENDMENTS

Six amendments were moved and rejected before lunch while two were accepted. Of the former, one was moved by Mr. Chapman Mortimer, urging that the agenda of a company meeting shall only "specify the general nature" of the questions to be discussed.

Mr. S. C. Sen opposing argued that even at present the Companies gave full details in the agenda and the statutory provision merely confirmed that practice.

The amendment was rejected.

Pundit Govind Vallabh Pant wanted a provision made laying down that the duration of proxies for vote be limited to six months. He declared that this provision would be more elastic than in the Reserve Bank Act.

Sir N. N. Sircar replied that if any person had confidence in another and gave proxy for an indefinite period none could object.

The amendment was negatived.

BUSS' AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

The House accepted Mr. Buss' amendment that in the new section 79 of the Act, making provisions for meetings and votes, the provisions shall not apply to a private company not being subsidiary of a public company.

Mr. Paliwal's amendment on which the House divided proposed to give retrospective effect to the power of a shareholder to enjoy the right of vote from the date he purchased a share.

Sir N. N. Sircar opposed stating that he did not favour retrospective effect being given in any case where abuse of power had not occurred.

Mr. Satyamurti supported the amendment.

Sir H. P. Mody opposed declaring that he did not like power being given to the shareholder of the future and he would certainly oppose it in the case of the existing companies, as mischievously inclined persons might purchase a share just to create trouble at a company's meeting.

RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT

Sir Cowasji Jehangir was cheered by the Opposition when he declared that if the right conceded by the Bill to a shareholder was just, it should have retrospective effect.

The House divided just when it usually adjourns for lunch and Commerce, Home and Finance Members and a few others had already left. The Independents joined the Opposition and carried Mr. Paliwal's amendment by 53 votes to 43.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

Good progress was made in disposing of amendments in the afternoon session.

The House rejected Mr. Satyamurti's amendment, and thereby accepted the decision of the Select Committee to abolish a confirmatory meeting after a special meeting.

Mr. Bajoria moved an amendment that all companies, both existing ones and those to be registered after the passage of the bill, should have at least three directors.

Sir N. N. Sircar opposing said, he did not see any reason why there should be three directors when a company could work efficiently with less than three. He knew of a well-known public company which had no directors.

The amendment was put to vote and carried by 54 votes to 52.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS.

Three other amendments were then moved and considered together.

Mr. Satyamurti moved that directors be appointed at a general meeting "by election on the principle of proportional vote." He said that if the amendment was accepted, the majority would deservedly rule, but the minority would not go unrepresented.

Pandit Pant moved that directors be elected "by proportional representation by means of the single non-transferable vote."

Mr. Bajoria moved that directors be elected every three years by a system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Mr. Nirmul Chunder: It is no use applying to business such a principle, which even the Congress is not using. (Cries from Congress benches: It is there).

Mr. Aney: It was there but not now.

Mr. Chunder said in the name of democracy, they would be committing the greatest folly by applying the principle to business.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

Mr. P. J. Griffiths warned the House against the dangers of adopting the principle of political election. Whereas in running a Government efficiency was not the sole consideration, efficiency was the sole consideration in a business concern. The amendments, he said, misapprehended the purpose of election. They introduced into business methods the elements of faction, and arithmetically he showed that the proposed cumbrous systems would fail to achieve the object the movers had in view.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

HARIJANS FLOCK INTO ISLAMIC FOLD

Mass Conversions In Malabar: Effective Propaganda Among Harijans

DR. MOONJE WANTS HINDUS TO BE UP AND DOING

Dr. B. S. Moonje writes:—

I am enclosing for your perusal and also for favour of publication in a prominent manner, a copy of a letter received by me, with newspaper cuttings. I am enclosing copies of these newspaper cuttings also for your perusal. The letter speaks for itself. The writer of the letter has raised a very pertinent point as to why Hindus are so indifferent in the matter. When so many Muslim organisations from the Punjab and Hyderabad and other places are vying with each other for mass conversion of the depressed class in South India, why are the Hindus so indifferent? Should the field be left free and open to all others who want to grow in size and importance at the cost of the Hindus?

When so many depressed classes are becoming Muslims and Christians, is it not in the vital interest of the Hindus to advice them to become Sikhs, if they can't be prevailed upon owing to their patience (sic) to remain in their forefather's religion?

I hope and trust you will give wide publicity to the matter inviting Hindus to be up and doing to counteract the propaganda.

The following letter was received by Dr. Moonje from Quilon:—

I trust you know me. I am the President of the Travancore Depressed Classes Federation and anti-Conversion Committee.

The purpose of my writing this letter to you is to invite your kind attention to what is happening in Travancore and Cochin in recent times. The announcemet of Dr. Ambedkar for change of faith has roused and inspired the hotheads of the Depressed Classes of Travancore and Cochin and started vigorous propaganda and agitation among the Depressed classes for change of faith. Their move for conversion has attracted the Hyderabad (Nizam) Muslim Society, the Lajanatmal Islam of Lahore, Bombay, Madras and other Muslim organisations throughout India. The S. G. P. C. of Amritsar have also come, but they were able to convert only a couple of them to their fold. Their failure is mainly due to their weak position in the South.

CONVERSION TO ISLAM

The propaganda of the Muslim has begun to reap now. We were also carrying on a counter-propaganda for conversion through the press and platform with the limited resources we had. But we should admit with shame that the Muslims were able to outbeat us and create a field for mass conversion. The Muslims maintain their own presses and have men and money at their command for the work. Many Muslim leaders from North India are in our midst in connection with the Isha-at work. One after the other, fresh leaders are coming to arouse them, Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A., was here some months back and immediately after him came Maulana Yamin Khan, Editor, "Light" (Lahore). During their stay they were able to convert only a few hundreds of the Depressed classes to Islam.

PROPAGANDA IN FULL SWING.

Now fresh leaders have come and more than a dozen prominent leaders are here touring round Malabar converting the Depressed Classes en-mass. Meetings are being convened by the local Muslims everyday in which 5 to 10 thousand Depressed people attend. Huge demonstrations and grand processions follow. Abdulla Gandhi is also with the party receiving grand receptions and addresses in his honour. You will not be surprised to learn perhaps that even staunchest nationalist Muslim leader is encouraging the movement and showing keen enthusiasm in the affair. I am enclosing herewith one of the many reports appearing in the local papers for your information and guidance.

It is hard to believe that these reports are not reaching the Hindu leaders. Perhaps they are indifferent in this matter. My appeals to Panditji for presence and assistance have fallen in deaf ears. Now I address this letter to you with the hope that you will at least be able to respond to our call and spare some time to go to Kerala and study first-hand the situation and raise the funds required for anti-conversion propaganda.

I trust you will realise the importance of your visit at this critical period when your advice and support is urgently needed. If you do not come to our aid immediately, I am afraid that one crore of Depressed Classes in Travancore, Cochin and Malabar will accept other faiths in course of time.

BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY

Road & Railway Communications In Motihari District Cut Off

PATNA, September 16.

A report from Motihari states that railway communication between Sekarpore and Bagaha has been cut off, and several bridges swept away. Narkatiaganj is under water and the Bagaha sugar mill which is under construction is under water.

Ramnagar shares the same fate. All District Board roads are under water and the flood water is entering Ramgarha bazaar.

The S. D. O. of Motihari is taking necessary action for relief and rescue work.

The railway line between Bhelahi and Raxaul is breached.—United Press.

ALARMING SITUATION IN INTERIOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Sept. 16.

While the Patna town is gradually reverting to normal, alarming reports about the conditions in the interior of the District have begun to pour in. Any real survey of the position in the interior has been so far impossible, as communications are completely interrupted. But reports have begun to trickle in. They indicate an alarming situation.

It appears that the devastation caused is something extraordinary. Far more houses have collapsed than was considered possible and a large number of the villages is stated to be absolutely marooned. Efforts are being made to reach such villages and survey the situation both by officials and the Bihar Central Relief Committee.

Reports from Futhwah where the Poonpoon falls into the Ganges are particularly alarming. Extraordinary difficulty has arisen in Patna in respect of conservancy arrangements because of the night soil dumping grounds having gone under water and three-fourths of the nightsoil carts having been put out of action. The Municipal authorities, in consultation with the Public Health Department, are concerting measures to cope with the situation and have decided to somehow convey nightsoils and drop them in the midstream of the Ganges by means of boats.

Meanwhile reports have arrived to the effect that Muzaffarpur and Champaran are likely to be flooded. It appears that the rivers Baghmate and Sikrahua are rising furiously and Sitamarhi Sub-division is reported to have been flooded already. Railway communication beyond Sitamarhi is being stopped.

STREETS STILL UNDER WATER

PATNA: Sept. 16.

Flood water in the town has receded considerably except in the low-lying areas, where the streets are still under one foot deep water.

The authorities estimate that nearly 4,000 houses have collapsed and 10,000 are under water in Patna City Sub-Division Area from Motihari where the District Board roads are under water and railway communication is interrupted.—A.P.

Official Review Of Flood Situation In Bihar

RANCHI, Sept. 16.

The official review of the flood situation in Patna District on the 15th instant states that water is now subsiding definitely and there has been a drop of about two feet since mid-day yesterday.

Reports received from Bihar and Bakhtiarpur show that there has been a definite drop in those areas and there is now little or no danger.

At Poonpoon, the situation is much easier and villagers are able to move a little more freely. The same appears to be the position in Masaurhi. Relief centres have been opened in Bihar, Bakhtiarpur, Masaurhi, Poonpoon and several other places.

The situation in Patna City has also improved and there has been a definite fall of about a foot. Several areas are still flooded to depths varying from one to four feet. There was about three feet of water round Stephenson centre and nearly as much in the neighbourhood of Sifton centre.

Rs. 10 LAKHS CIVIC LOAN FOR MYSORE

MYSORE, (By Mail).

At a special meeting of the Mysore City Municipal Council, Mr. M. A. Srinivasan, President, informed the House that a loan of Rs. ten lakhs at 3½ per cent. to be repaid in 15 years, proposed by the Council sometime ago, was fully subscribed in that the Palace had subscribed Rs. two lakhs, the balance being subscribed by the Indian Bank and Mr. M. Chidambaram Chettiar of Madras, the former taking 5½ lakhs and the latter 2½ lakhs.

The Rs. ten lakhs thus raised would be spent for the following works:

Rs. 4-3/4 lakhs to liquidate the present debt; Rs. half a lakh for improving water supply and a like sum of metering the houses; Rs. one lakh for laying the underground pipes and a like sum for tarring the important roads; Rs. half a lakh for slum clearance. Rs. 20,000 for improvement and extension of sewage form, Rs. 20,000 for water drains in the City. Rs. 20,000 for constructing latrines and urinals, Rs. 15,000 for constructing the Evening Bazaar, and lastly the balance would be utilised for improving the interior roads.—United Press.

Goods Train Derailed

DELHI, Sept. 14.

The District Traffic Superintendent wires:—

"At about 11-40 hours on Sunday a goods train was derailed at mile 100-17 between Maonda and Dabla.

The 19 Up and 20 Down Passenger Trains were transhipped and trains suffered detention of about one hour. Diversion was laid and through running was restored at 9 hours on Monday.—A. P.

THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

TELEVISION COMES AT LAST TO LONDON

Journalist Describes How He Was "Televised"

Alexandra Palace Television station began to play tricks last night, writes L. M. Gander in "Daily Telegraph" in the mail week.

A man in shirt sleeves suddenly appeared on my home screen and beamed benevolently at the world. "I do not think this is going out over the air," he said to an unseen companion, "I should have to be careful in what I said if it did."

Then he began to give a mock interview on what it felt like to be televised. Suddenly the sound snapped off. The picture was excellent, but there appeared to be some difficulty with the sound transmission.

Earlier in the evening I had been at Olympia, where visitors to the Radio Exhibition, opening to-morrow, will be shown eight television receivers of different makes in darkened theatres. A demonstration was to have been given there of reception from the Alexandra Palace.

Mr. Eric Moody, the organiser for the exhibition, informed me that unfortunately there had been "a hitch at both ends." By the time the exhibition opens, however, it is expected that the difficulty will have been remedied both at the Palace and at Olympia.

The receivers at Olympia are using a common direction aerial far up on the roof. An amplifier which was supposed to magnify the signals broke down.

CAGED IN THEATRES.

Unfortunately the B. B. C. station itself was not working at its best. After a long delay some rather indifferent pictures were shown, but only one receiver could be operated at a time.

Mr. Leslie Mitchell, the television announcer, laboured manfully and worked overtime. His voice boomed out on the loud speaker, but most of the time the screens were blank. On one, however, I saw an excellent flickerless reproduction for some minutes.

All these demonstration theatres have had to be caged in with wire netting to keep out interference, and they look like super rabbit hutches.

On my arrival home I received remarkably well a whole news reel, with sound accompaniment, including scenes in the Spanish revolution, the Russian trial and the regatta at Brixham, with picturesque shots of the sun on the water. However, it was obvious soon afterwards that the transmitter was not in proper working order.

WRITERS TO BE SEEN.

During the 10 days of the exhibition the B.B.C. proposes to transmit from the Palace to Olympia a Paul Rotha documentary film called "Cover to Cover," showing the developments of writing from primitive native drawings to the book of to-day.

Among those who will be seen on the television screen are A. P. Herbert, W. Somerset Maugham, Julian Huxley "Sapper," Rebecca West and T. S. Eliot. The film has been produced by the Strand Film Co. and directed by Alexander Shaw. The film will show the writing and actual production of the fiction book "Mountainous Journey."

The remainder of the B.B.C. television programme for Olympia will consist of variety, news reels and general interest features, with possibly some other items, but not of the unrehearsed kind that occurred last night.

The radio exhibition will be the most attractive of the long series held at Olympia. The stage show to be produced three times daily in the huge temporary theatre has been devised on a most lavish scale. The estimated cost of the acts is £3,000 and of the sets £4,000.

TELEVISED.

I was televised yesterday at the B.B.C.'s new Alexandra Palace station. As I sat in the glare of a battery of lights, which beat on me like the tropical sun, my face was transmitted from one room to another.

Television doubles the terrors of the sound studio. The sitter feels like an insect under a microscope. He has no idea whether his picture is being received, and, if so, what impression it is creating.

The television camera points at him silently and remorselessly.

This experience occurred during a tour of the first station in the world built to give a public television service. It is more than twice as powerful as any other television station and is destined to be four times as powerful. The cost is estimated at £100,000.

On the ground floor are two large transmitting halls, one equipped with Baird and the other with Marconi-E.M.I. apparatus. Above are duplicate rooms used as studios for each system.

The complexity of the equipment is enormous. Few understand its inner mysteries, and the B.B.C. engineers are being trained by the expert staff of the two television companies.

VALVE COOLING PLANT.

I wandered through a maze of grey and silver panels. In the Marconi-E.M.I. transmitting hall there is a sinister-looking piece of equipment in a black cage, called a mercury arc rectifier. The inside is like a cave suffused with violet light and when the apparatus is switched on and off a strange moan is heard through the hall.

Signals from the studio overhead are magnified a million times. Altogether 562 valves are used for the Marconi system alone.

Elaborate water-cooling plant for the valves is a feature of the Baird system. When the temperature rises above danger point there is a system which automatically shuts down the station.

Two 60 kilowatt valves, locked up like valuables in a safe deposit, can be parted and reassembled in half an hour for the fitting of spare parts.

In all the Marconi-E. M. I. transmissions the Emitron camera, which picks up the scene direct, will be used. In the Baird studio, however, intermediate film gear has been installed. This method involves use of an ordinary cinematograph camera. The film is developed, fixed, washed and dried and passed through the transmitter 40 sec. later.

Bairds also have a "spotlight" studio. Here the person to be televised sits in semi-darkness. A spot of light traces 6,000 lines over every part of the subject in one second.

BROADCAST OF FILMS.

Apart from direct televising, both systems will broadcast films, and there is a miniature cinema theatre for the use of the producers.

Pictures demonstrated to me yesterday on viewing panels, which will be used by the control engineers, were most impressive. They were even more distinct than those I have been receiving at home, which have already been described exclusively in "The Daily Telegraph."

These pictures were not, of course, broadcast yesterday, but were merely relayed from one room to another. Seen in this way, even a picturesque outdoor view of the Palace grounds, faintly blurred on my home screen, was clear-cut. A close-up picture from the spotlight studio of Miss Rita Grant was particularly effective.

The station is complete with offices, dressing-rooms, a restaurant, and a concrete arena outside for open-air broadcast.

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RADIO TOPICS

On Names And 'Nom De Plumes' ... The War Of The Air ... Is The B. B. C. Really So Pacifist? ... "Innocuous" Indian Programmes!

By "XYZ"

Thanks, Brother !

"Meanderer" (nee "X.Y.Z.") writes in an Anglo-Indian weekly:—

"At the outset let me explain why X.Y.Z. has become metamorphosed into the more imposing looking name that now stands at the head of this page. When I selected the very simple *nom de plume* of the last three letters of the alphabet, I had the temerity (or foolishness) to think that I was being original.

But another writer on wireless in an Indian paper got there first, for I have been told this week that there are two X.Y.Z.'s writing on radio notes. That will never do, will it? For the other X.Y.Z. to be blamed for what I write would be both unfair and unwise, and as I am presumably the second in the field with this literary camouflage, I humbly resign in favour of my fellow-scribe. But what a pity it is that anonymity hides the identity of both of us, for a heart-to-heart discussion as to why we both selected that little conglomeration of letters to hide our wireless knowledge might produce some interesting psychological facts."

* * * *

The Reason Why !

Few writers who sport *nom de plumes* can explain why they particularly chose a certain 'literary camouflage More often than not it is just a passing whim, some fleeting fancy of the mind which decides one on a particular pseudonym. In my case, however, "XYZ" was chosen because, in the first place, it was modest and, secondly, because it looked like the call-sign of a radio station. And that reminds me that my confrere need never have changed his previous pseudonym. I am "XYZ" not "X.Y.Z." The distinction of three full stops was his.

* * * *

Glass Houses And Stones

Having thus exchanged pleasant compliments, we may now enter the lists.

The aforesaid confrere devotes almost a whole page in a recent issue of his paper to waking up the B.B.C. to action against foreign stations, giving propaganda talks in English and disturbing the reception of broadcasts from Britain by "what appears to be greater power than that stated in the official list." Maybe, some of Meanderer's allegations, which are but a paraphrase of what the British papers of the mail week have been saying, are correct. But my confrere would spend a profitable half hour trying to catch Moscow or Tashkent. The fortnightly programmes are published on this page on alternative weeks.

Even on the best and most powerful sets it is impossible to clearly hear these two powerful stations. And not a few seem to hear in these clattering atmospherics and gurgling noises the distant roar of the British lion!

* * * *

Tut ! Tut !

"The King can do no wrong" is a well-known British legal maxim. And many Britishers seem to believe that they, as a nation, share this virtue with their King. Or, else, how can we explain the British and Anglo-Indian newspapers' almost fanatical insistence that while all other countries are indulging in nationalistic propaganda on the radio, the British Broadcasting Corporation scrupulously avoids it. The writer of "Current Topics" in a local Anglo-Indian paper observed recently:—

"So far Britain has abstained from this form of radio propaganda, and the B. B. C., as well as the A. I. R., confine themselves to supplying listeners with music, talks, news and innocuous commentaries on events."

Anyone who has been a regular listener of the B. B. C. 'Empire' programmes and the All-India Radio broadcasts will feel like punctuating the above statement with a score of exclamation marks.

* * * *

Imperialist Propaganda

Have you heard anyone of the talks in the series on "British Commonwealth And Colonial Empire" by Professor Coupland and Mr. H. V. Hodson? Something like this is always on the air from B. B. C. And one should like to know if the above series is not propaganda. Each of the talks so far delivered is downright propaganda for Imperialism. The latest of these talks (of which the B. B. C. is always careful to send us a verbatim copy along with the Press Bulletin!) seeks to prove Imperial exploitation is really in the interests of the 'Natives' themselves. 'Imperial Affairs', the 'World Affairs' and 'Empire Magazine' (the first two by Mr. Hodson, editor of the Imperialist organ, 'Round Table'!) are other forms in which Imperial propaganda is served to us by the B. B. C. By the way, have you ever noticed that while the talks of Imperialists are scrupulously repeated in the 'Empire Programmes', the few occasional talks by the more politically or socially advanced are never allowed to be heard in the colonies and subject countries?

By the way, we have not forgotten the way Radio was used in England to break the solidarity of the Working Class in the great General Strike.

* * * *

In India

As for India, it is really amusing to hear that the All-India Radio broadcasts "confine themselves to supplying listeners with music, talks, news and innocuous commentaries on events". From the Viceroy's broadcast speech to the daily news-bulletin, one may cite numerous instances of the Radio being used for propaganda by the Government. The ecstatic eulogy of the Viceroy with which Mr. Latifi, the Punjab Financial Commissioner, prefaced his talk on the Villages recently was characteristic. The news commentaries are far from being impartial or innocuous as may so clearly be seen from the way Assembly proceedings are described. While the Congress speakers are merely mentioned by name, a careful summary of the Government Spokesmen's speeches is always given.

* * * *

Camouflage

The "Rural programmes" from Delhi are a dangerous innovation. The music, songs and hygiene talks are more often than not clever camouflages for bureaucratic propaganda. The process of elimination is also going on. Speakers who did not conform to bureaucracy's standard of innocuousness have been promptly eliminated and almost every speech smacking of a little independant judgment is rigorously subjected to blue-pencilling. Mr. Satyamurti's speech did not read well, there were "jumps" and "gaps" in the opening remarks which suggest same busy blue pencil. The reference to Mahatma Gandhi's epic fast, we understand, was cut out of an eminent medical man's talk on Food and Fasting. It is all very revealing and we hope to reveal more of it in the course of time.

* * * *

How Revealing !

"At the former scene of Red Shirt activities the main street rang with music from the communal receiver. This rival tamasha is said to have stolen the Red Shirts' thunder, and one of their members has actually joined the broadcasting staff."

This is what Mr. H. I. Ormerod said in a broadcast talk on "Village Reconstruction," describing the good effects the installation of a radio had in a Frontier village.

By itself it comprises quite an instructive commentary on the real purpose behind the Rural programmes.

Economy, Please !

Why does the "Indian Listener" waste so much of its space on B.B.C. programmes? Surely it is not necessary to reproduce all the transmissions when only one of them (number 3) is meant for India. The others, except sometimes No. 2, are seldom clearly heard.

* * * *

Without Comment

"A short time ago AIR installed a radio set in a Punjab village. As soon as the programme was started, all the trees nearby were crowded with monkeys who seemed to take a keen interest in the talks."

—Indian Listener.

* * * *

Really !

Another amusing extract from Meanderer's notes:—

"The Ullswater Report published a few weeks ago paid special attention to the need for better Empire broadcasting, for it said: "The projection of Britain should be effectively carried out by an Empire Service."

This obviously meant that some vigorous effort should be made to counteract foreign propaganda which, of late, has had a most insidious effect. Some reports declare, indeed, that it is causing discontent in British colonies against British rule."

Isn't it really naughty of these foreign stations? But we had always supposed that the bonds of love and goodwill that bind the Empire were too strong for such trifling things as English broadcasts from Continental countries.

By the way, let no one confuse "projection of Britain" with "foreign propaganda."

SHORT WAVES ... HOW AND WHY?

Brief Description Of A Difficult Process

How and why are short-waves used? A brief answer to this question will be found here.

Taking as an example an ordinary B.B.C. medium wave station, two distinct sets of wages are radiated from the aerials. The first of these is known as the ground wave because it follows the surface of the earth. It becomes gradually weaker since its energy is taken in overcoming resistance and by absorption over the ground that it travels. However, it remains usually sufficiently strong up to 75 miles to provide good reception. The second wave known as the sky-wave travels outwards and upwards. High above the earth this sky-wave encounters an ionised belt known as the Heaviside Layer. During daylight the medium and long wave transmissions that reach this layer are almost completely absorbed so we have to rely on ground wave reception. This accounts for why ordinary broadcasting stations are comparatively weak until after dark. After dark the layer reflects instead of absorbs the waves, so widely increasing the range of any given station.

SKY-WAVE.

Now on short-waves although two waves are again sent out, the ground wave is very rapidly absorbed, so need not be considered. The sky-wave penetrates the Heaviside Layer and is reflected back by a second layer 150 miles up. This layer (called Appleton's Layer) reflects most of the waves back to earth at such an angle that the signals came back many thousands of miles away from the transmitter. As there is no ground wave, reception depends entirely on the sky-wave.

A phenomenon known as skip-distance must also be considered. The area between the transmitter and a point where the reflected wave comes back to earth is almost without signals at all.—"Short Wave."

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Bill To Amend Bombay Police Act

The last issue of the Bombay Government Gazette contains a draft of a Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.

Among the Objects and Reasons of the Bill are stated:

There is no provision in law whereby animals which are the subject of offences under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, can be committed to a dispensary or other place of detention pending production before a Court.

As far as possible the accused together with the animals are produced before the Court on the day of the offence, but in many cases production is not possible till the next succeeding Court day.

The result in the case of animals coming from a distance often is that their owners take them to their homes overnight returning to Court on the following day, thereby causing further and unnecessary cruelty. In some cases if the owners fail to produce the animals before the Court on the appointed day on the ground that they are unfit to travel—thereby making it difficult for the Court to assess accurately the seriousness of the offence.

To overcome this difficulty and to prevent unnecessary suffering to the animals, it is proposed to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, with a view to empower a Police officer who has reason to believe that an offence under the Act has been committed in respect of the animal, to order its detention in a dispensary or any suitable place approved by Government.

The City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, does not contain any provision corresponding to section 51B of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890. To enable the Police in the City of Bombay to exercise such powers in respect of offences under sections 3, 5 and 6 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, it is necessary to incorporate a similar provision in the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902. Clause 3 is intended to carry out this object.

PROOF!

Shillong, 28/7/36.

The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.,
Calcutta.

Dear Sir:

I am an owner of a taxi cab No. 34849 Plymouth. Have fitted Goodyear Airwheels 6.50-16 AWT about two years ago. I have the pleasure to inform you that the Tyres have done over 20,000 miles, over Shillong—Sylhet Road, which is the worst road in the District, otherwise I could expect another 10,000 miles easily. But still, I expect some thousand miles more before the Tyres give way entirely.

I am highly pleased with the service and I won't use anything but Goodyear.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MD. OSMAN KHAN
Shrubberies,
Shillong; (Assam)

Good mileage on worst roads in district—— Shillong taxi driver's experience with Goodyear Tyres.

Md. Osman Khan, an efficient taxi driver from Shillong, sends us the testimonial you see on the left. His Goodyear Tyres give him 20,000 miles and more on the worst roads in Assam. If there is any taxi driver in this or any other district getting smaller mileages with other makes of tyres, we recommend him to fit Goodyear immediately. We recommend him to fit to his taxi the best tyres in the world, made by the largest tyre company in the world. Then he will get longer mileage with less wear. He will get greater safety. In fact, he will get more for his money, as every buyer of Goodyear gets.

For more Safety mileage-fit GOODYEAR

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Famine In Nandgaon

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In answer to "Government Communique" recently published. I would like to bring to public notice the real situation of famine The facts are quite different from what they stand in the Government communique.

I have practically toured the whole of Nandgaon Taluka and few surrounding places with some of my co-workers to get first hand knowledge of the situation. I saw in all these places parched fields with crops completely withered and dried up.

The farmers in this part are in terrible plight for the prices of all food grains are rapidly soaring. Bajri and jawar are sold at Rs. 12 and Rs. 10 per maund respectively. The people cannot afford to buy the foodstuff at these rates. The cotton crop which is the main crop of this part is totally destroyed. The want of grass is keenly felt and the increasing deaths of their cattle lead them to sell the animals which cannot even fetch a few annas. So they are being let loose by their unhappy owners. They cannot use the jungle for their cattle and buffaloes for grazing because it is reserved by the Government. The Saokars and Co-operative Societies are busy attaching the scanty possessions of farmers for recovering their dues.

Thousands of Bhils in this taluka are in dire necessity of labour and loaf, when starvation has reached to such an extent that Bhils are resorting to the last step of killing their prized cattle to satisfy hunger. Most probably they will be the immediate victims of this famine. Fishing—their next main support of life is also automatically stopped due to the dried conditions of the rivers and lakes. Moreover if the Bhils go into the jungle to collect fuelwood for sell, they are fined by the forest officers and thus their lot is made more wretched and miserable.

A heavy responsibility lie on the Government and a state of famine should be at once declared. The following measures should be immediately taken by the Government to avoid a catastrophe:

(1) Suspension of land revenue.

(2) Orders should be issued to prohibit or suspend the execution of all decrees for the recovery of debts.

(3) The provision should be made to provide labour for the peasants.

(4) The rates of food grains should be controlled by the Government. or the Government should open their own stores.

(5) The Government should declare their reserved forests open to the farmers for their cattle.

(6) Bhils should be allowed to collect fuelwood for sale from the reserved forest.

(7) Government loans should be given to farmers without any interest.—Yours, etc.

VASANTRAO N. NAIK.
Vice-President Nandgaon Taluka Congress Committee.

Famine In Ahmednagar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Communique issued by the Director of Information Government of Bombay, on the famine condition in the Presidency, is an amazing document. We give below a few facts about the famine conditions in the Ahmednagar District:—

(1) The fodder famine is so terrible that peasants are hastening to dispose of their cattle. They cannot even sell the cattle. At Valaki, a village in Nagar Taluka, a peasant offered his cow for two annas, and finding no buyer, he let it loose to be taken away by any body.

(2) In Farner taluka there has been a mass exodus of villagers owing to lack of food and fodder.

(3) In Rahuri Taluqa, inspite of the Government statements, the peasants cannot get water from the canals. The water from the canals is usually supplied after 15th October. Red Tape does not allow a change in this usual rule inspite of the exceptional famine conditions. Application from peasants for water from canals are not even looked into by the Taluka officers unless accompanied by revenue stamps.

(4) The usual rate for Kadaba fodder is Re. 1 per 1,000 lbs. Now the Government sell it at the rate of Rs. 10 per 1,000 lbs. this is given against Tagai loans.

(5) From Sangamner a deputation of peasants met Rao Bahadur Chitale, the president of the Famine Fund Trust. but received no satisfactory reply.

(6) The semi-official Famine Fund Committee when buying Kadaba gets 105 sheaves for a nominal measure of 100 sheaves, according to local custom. but gives only 100 sheaves to the peasants. Complaints have been publicly made by peasants from Shegaon in this respect.

(7) As a result of dire distress, decoities similar incidents are taking place in Jamkhed, Rahuri and other talukas. The village sowcars are crowding into the towns with their movable property.

(8) At Ghospuri in Nagar Taluka one peasant was deprived of all his grain by a sowcar who was his creditor, and the peasant and his family consequently starved for four days.

(9) The canal water in the northern part of the District is monopolised by sugar companies, and additional water is being given to them at concession rates on the plea, that they might grow fodder, though this will only swell the companies profits.

Under these circumstances, the following steps are absolutely and urgently necessary:—

(1) There should be an immediate declaration of famine by the Government.

(2) Cheap grain shops should be opened at different places.

(3) Prices of grains and other necessaries should be controlled to prevent profiteering.

(4) Facilities for drinking water should be provided where they are lacking owing to drying up of wells.

(5) Canal water should be given free for cultivation of fodder and grains.

(6) Free kitchens should be opened where there is absolute starvation.

(7) Tagai loans should be given in kind and also recovered in kind.

(8) Famine works should be opened and minimum living wages provided.

(9) Adequate grants should be made from the Government Famine Relief Fund, and this should be supplemented by contributions from the public through a fund such as that inaugurated by the citizens meeting in Bombay. The fund should be administered in co-operation with local peasants committees. Yours, etc.,

V. J. TAKATE.
Sept. 11.
President, Rahuri Taluka Peasants' Union.
D. B. KULKARNI.
Vice-President, Rahuri Taluka, Peasants' Union.
V. M. BHUSKUTE.
Vadgaon Division Peasants' Union.

Muslim League Parliamentary Board

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I beg to suggest that titleholders and honorary magistrates should not be nominated by the Muslim League Parliamentary Board as candidates for the Councils. If they want to be nominated by the Board they should resign their titles and honorary posts. The reason is quite clear. These men are supporters of Government, while the policy of the League is to oppose the reforms and try for a better constitution. Sir Ali Muhammad Khan Dehlavi has already declared to the correspondent of the "Times of India" that the Muslim Parliamentary Board has got no power by law to compel a Councillor to resign his seat in the Council even if he is a member of the Board. This only means that in case a member goes against his pledge the Board will be able to do nothing against him.

Formerly there was a class of nominated members in the Councils which always pushed forward the interest of the Government in those bodies. If these title-holders now enter through elections they will do the same. If they are in large numbers in the Board it is evident what the nature of the work of the Board would be. It is, therefore, necessary that these title-holders and honorary magistrates should not be put up as candidates for the Councils. There is a large number of such men in the Bombay Provincial Board. So they will not pass a resolution against themselves but the Central Board can pass such a resolution and compel the Provincial Board to abide by it.

It is deplorable that too many such men have entered in the Bombay Provincial Board. There has perhaps been a majority of these men in the said Board. Out of 78 members 21 (i.e. nearly one-third) are title-holders. There must be some honorary magistrates also. The same may be the condition in other provinces also. The Central Board should, therefore, take care that these men do not enter the Councils.

I would also appeal to patriotic and liberty-loving Musalmans to stand in the elections against title-holders whether they stand on the ticket of the League or on any other ticket and try to beat them down. I would also appeal to Mohamedans not to give their votes to the title-holders even if they stand on the ticket of the Muslim League. We can give to men nominated by the League but title-holders even if they put on their faces the veil of the Muslim League do not deserve our support.—Yours etc.,

KAZI SYED MAZHARALI.
Nasirabad (Khandesh East),
September 2.

Congress Hospital And Citizens' Duty

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Congress Free Hospital authorities have announced that they propose to close down the Hospital after a month as the funds in their possession are exhausted and in spite of several appeals through the Press no further help is forthcoming. It will be a great pity and blot on the fair name of Bombay if such a useful and most needed Institution is closed down for want of funds. The humanitarian character of the work that has been carried out in this hospital without distinction of caste and creed for the last six years is being praised by All-India leaders as also by many a foreign tourists that have visited this city of great fame. The hospital has so far done invaluable service to all the classes especially to the poor people and due to these reasons it has been blessed by the leaders of all shades of political schools—and this is clearly manifest from the Visitors' Books—who have expected that the citizens of Bombay will keep this charitable institution running by their active support and thus keep up the reputation of Bombay for its philanthropic instincts.

None would believe that Bombay, which is always ready to help every deserving institution will not give its helping hand to this charitable hospital, which has done invaluable service to all classes, especially to the poor. To say that all appeals have gone unheeded is simply bunkum. As a matter of fact I saw only one appeal in newspapers and no further appeals were made. It seems nobody is serious about it. The Hospital Committee is existing only on paper. Few of them care even to pay ordinary visits to the hospital. The only authority who is vested with all powers is the owner of the hospital building. He is the Secretary, Treasurer and everything else. If the committee had been active and had taken more interest in the hospital this deplorable state would never have occasioned.

I understand that Mr. K. F. Nariman, is very keen upon continuing the hospital and, therefore, he with some other influential leaders had arranged to approach some rich citizens for donations and for that purpose had several times requested the Secretary of the Hispital to accompany them but for some reasons the Secretary did not keep up any appointment.

I appeal to Mr. Nariman to take the initiative and bring together the members of the Committee of Management and in consultation with other leaders decide upon collecting enough funds to continue the hospital, and fulfil the expectations of All-India leaders who wished this hospital to remain as an ideal institution of public service and a living memory of the sacrifices of the Flower of Bombay citizens in the National cause.—Yours, etc.

A. V. CHAUDHARI.
Bombay.

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

BOMBAY COUCIL'S PROTEST

(Continued from page 1).

when Mr. Soman rose to a point of order to the effect that Rule 48 itself was 'ultra vires' and as such discussion on the motion was absolutely ineffective. He contended that the Rule was inconsistent with the bye-rules of the Act and was not, therefore, 'intra vires.'

The Legal Secretary, Mr. Dhurandhar, replied to the objection by saying that the Civil Court and not the Council was entitled to sit in judgment over the legality of a Rule framed by Government.

OBJECTION OVER-RULED.

After some more discussion the President ruled out Mr. Soman's objection and allowed discussion to proceed.

Mr. Punjabi then justifying provision made in the Rule under discussion narrated in detail the circumstances that had prevailed on Government to frame it and said that it had proved useful. Mr. Punjabi had not finished his speech when the House adjourned for tea.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DEBATE

When the House re-assembled after tea, Dr. Vad moved his adjournment motion. He said that under the new provisions, the number of registered graduates on the roll had crumbled to 4,395, although it was 9,000 in 1929. This, argued the speaker, was in contravention of the Prime Minister's recommendation to Franchise Committee to widen the franchise. He said the Government ought to have put a liberal interpretation on the Order-in-Council, and should not have, by petty-minded, disenfranchised a large number of voters. He appealed in the name of equity, justice and fairness to the Government to reconsider the case.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale thought that it was the duty of the Government to make representations in this matter, and for their failure to do that the censure from the House was deserved.

Dr. Solanki opposed the motion. Sir Rafiuddin supporting the motion said that the interpretation given was altogether against the spirit of the new Act. Referring to the Revenue Member's contention that it was a settled fact, the ex-Minister asked if settled facts had never been unsettled in the past. "Did not facts and prayers of Mahatma Gandhi unsettled a settled fact?" put Sir Rafiuddin straight to the House.

OFFICIAL APOLOGIA

The Home Member, Mr. Turner, explaining the situation, stated that the Bombay Government's recommendation to the Franchise Committee was that they should maintain the original qualification. The Committee's recommendation was that the qualification should be a registered graduate of seven years' standing. But the Order-in-Council went further and laid down that the name of such a voter should have been on the roll two years previously.

MOTION LOST

Proceeding, the Home Member stated that the objections regarding the roll could have been raised in the Small Causes Court, but there was no time left for it now.

After Mr. Gangoli, Rao Bahadur Chitale and Mr. Pestansha Vakil had supported the motion, closure was applied for and granted.

The Revenue Member, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, replying to the debate said that Government had done nothing more than merely interpreting the rule in the light of the Franchise Committee's recommendation. Some had recourse to law courts in this respect, but they did not succeed. If the House however so desired, the Government were prepared to forward the debate to the higher authorities: but if the House insisted on passing it to censure the Government, he was opposing it.

The House finally divided on the motion which was lost, only 20 supporting it as against 39.

DHARWAR AFFAIRS.

Mr. K. L. Punjabi then took up the thread of his speech before tea on Mr. Bakhale's motion of deleting rule 48 of the Co-operative Society's rules. He brought to the notice of the House that the notion that supervising unions could work for rule 48 would not materialise, as first all societies had not been affiliated to them, and secondly, he was constrained to cancel the registration of three of them last year for not working well.

Rao Bahadur Chitale and Mr. L. R. Gokhale supported the motion.

Mr. Hanmantrao Desai supporting the motion referred to the affairs of the Karnatak Central Bank of Dharwar. He alleged that on account of the failure of certain persons in whom the Honourable Minister was interested in the election of directorate; the Rule under discussion was forced.

MINISTER OBJECTS.

Dewan Bahadur Kambli objected to motive being attributed to him and demanded the withdrawal of the House?"

Mr. Desai argued that it was his information. Dewan Bahadur Kambli retaliated. "If I have information that such and such a member is a robber, will I be justified in making that remark on the floor of the house?"

On the President's asking, Mr. Desai withdrew the remark. The House was adjourned till tomorrow.

Prof. Ranga To Raise In Assembly Issue Of Famine In Bombay Presidency

SIMLA, September 15.

Professor Ranga has tabled some short-notice questions, enquiring:

'Whether the Government are aware that the Bombay Legislative Council have censured the Bombay Government for its failure to relieve distress in the famine-stricken areas in the Maharashtra and Gujerat, where several men, women and cattle died of starvation.

Whether a large number of cattle, which had been sold away for want of fodder, had come to be slaughtered; and

Whether Railway concessions had been offered for free and cheap transport of grain and fodder to the famine-stricken areas

Prof. Ranga will also ask, if the Government are aware of the Relief Committee started by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and what steps the Government propose to take to stop the worsening of the famine conditions.—United Press.

CORRECT PROCEDURE EVADED

Finance Member's Admission In Council Re: "Sentinel" Open Letter

An open letter published in "the Bombay Sentinel" was the subject of interpellations in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday.

The Finance Member, Khan Bahadur Cooper, replying stated that "From the report called for from the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, it appears that five members of the Association were unable to meet their liabilities in full in connection with the April-May settlement of 1935. Before April pay day, however, these members asked the Secretary of the Association to convene a meeting of their creditors. As a result of the meeting a compromise was reached under which the members in question paid 8 annas in the rupee. On the morning of April pay day, the 15th of that month, before the Exchange opened, the Association put up a notice to the effect that five members were unable to meet their liabilities and also suspended the rights and privileges of these members. An application to declare three of the five members defaulters was received by the Association on the 21st May, 1935, long after the compromise referred to above had been accepted.

"It appears that the correct procedure as laid down in Rule 135 was not followed in the case but the Government have no reason to suppose that if the Association had received the intimation as laid down in Rule 135 (b) the correct procedure would not have been followed."

Khan Bahadur Cooper further replied in the negative to the question that the Board shielded those "defaulters" by arranging a meeting of their creditors and compelled to them to pay composition of 50 per cent basis.

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It would have taken me WEEKS to get well
HOW ARE YOU TO-DAY?
I'VE NO STRENGTH. I DON'T WANT TO MOVE
IT'S WORRYING ME. HIS STRENGTH IS COMING BACK SO SLOWLY
MY DOCTOR PUT ME ON HORLICK'S. IT SOON MADE ME STRONG
WHERE IS MY HORLICK'S?
THE BOY IS JUST BRINGING IT
LATER
YES! I THINK YOU'RE FULLY RECOVERED.
YES! — THANKS TO HORLICK'S

WHEN CONVALESCENCE IS SLOW

IN so many cases convalescence is protracted and strength returns so slowly. This is the time when Horlick's can be of such help. It is light and easily digested and makes a welcome addition to the diet. Horlick's quickens the return to normal health because its 100% nourishment replaces waste tissue and helps to repair the ravages of fever.

HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk combined with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It contains no starch.
HORLICK'S

HORLICK'S STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES

Conspiracy Against Stalin

CONNECTIONS WITH GERMAN FASCIST POLICE

(By Abdul Aziz Azad)

MOSCOW, Aug. 23.
(By Air Mail).

The court proceedings and the session of the court, the testimonies and the cross-examinations of the Trotskyite-Zinovyevites (T-Z) have brought to light a great number of interesting facts and details which leave no doubt as to the graveness of the matter and prove with utmost obviousness the chances brought against the conspirators, working for their own personal interests. They were fighting against the interests of an entire nation; they sought to kill the leaders of this country under whose direction huge economic, cultural, and political progress have been achieved and who have helped to transform Russia from a backward agrarian country and weak State into an advanced agro-industrial country—one on the strongest States in the world.

RUSSIAN FASCISTS.

The conduct of the defendants in the case is beyond all expectation. Each one, in order to lessen his own crime, tries to blame the others of his colleagues behind the bars. Demoralization among these already demoralized, "Russian Fascists," as these doomed people call each other, has revealed in the court facts which would not have been exposed otherwise.

The evidence and confessions reveal to role of Trotsky as the puller, of the strings, and the men directly responsible for the plot, the direct co-operation of Trotsky with the German Fascists and secret police; the disappointment of Trotsky and his personal hatred for Stalin, as well as Trotsky's plan not only to kill Stalin and his colleagues in the Polit Bureau but also to help and support any foreign army declaring war on Russia.

During the cross-examination and examination of testimony of the defendant Oldburg many an interesting fact was revealed. A number of them would have provided excellent material for Sherlock Holmes and detective story writers. His mother was a Latvian and his father a German. He himself did not have any definite nationality and did not possess a passport. Oldberg was a follower of Trotsky and was, therefore, greatly inspired by his leader's appeal to "kill Stalin" which was published in one of the journals edited by Trotsky and appearing in Berlin. This faithful disciple met Seedev, Trotsky's son, who insisted on his leaving for the Soviet Union immediately to organize a plot with the view of killing Stalin. Oldberg was a fanatic Trotskyite and was ready to leave for Russia at once, but he had no passport with which to travel. This passport was finally obtained for him in Berlin through the services of a certain Friedman, who was recommended to him by Sedov. Friedman turns out to be an agent of the Gestapo, the German secret police.

CONNECTION WITH GERMAN POLICE.

At this point Mr. Vyshinsky put several questions to Oldberg, as follows Vyshinsky: Was the connection between the German Trotskyites and the German Fascist police a system or only occasional?

Oldberg: It was a system and it was maintained with Trotsky's consent.

Vyshinsky: How do you know that this was done with Trotsky's knowledge and consent?

Oldberg: One of the links of this connection was my own. My connections with the German police took place with Trotsky's sanction and approval.

Vyshinsky: Your personal connection with whom?

Oldberg: With the fascist secret police!

Vyshinsky: So it may be said that you yourself admit the connection with the Gestaro—the fascist secret police?

Oldberg: I do not deny it. In 1933 an organized system of connections began between the German Trotskyites and German fascist police.

Oldberg, as it appeared, later visited Russia three times for the purpose of carrying out his dreadful task. The first time he came here at the end of March, 1933 on a false passport but was forced to return after a very short stay. He went to Prague and got in touch with Sedov who sent him encouraging messages and promised to supply him with a better passport for his next visit.

He had not long to wait. His younger brother, Paul Oldberg, as engineer by profession and connected with German secret police agent, Tukalevsky who occupied an official post as Head the Slavonic Library belonging to the Foreign Ministry of Czechoslovakia.

HONDURAS PASSPORT BOUGHT.

Through the medium of Tukalevsky and a certain M. Lucas Parades the Consul General of the Republic of Honduras in Berlin sold Oldberg a passport of the Honduras Republic for 13,000 Czechoslovakian crowns. "I got the sum of 13,000 crowns from Sedov," said Oldberg, describing the history of how he had become a legal citizen of Honduras without knowing or having ever seen anything of that country.

In March 1935 Oldberg again came to the Soviet Union, but this time he again returned home unsuccessful. Sedov induced him to return to Russia for a third time, which he did, arriving in July of this year.

After staying in Minsk for a short time, Oldberg went to Gorky (formerly Nizhni Novgorod) and got in touch with Yulin and Fedotov, the Trotskyites. Through the latter Oldberg found employment with the Gorky Pedagonical Institute where he remained until the day of his arrest. It was in Gorky that an exhaustive plan for killing Stalin was prepared. Paul Oldberg, the brother, also arrived in Gorky and asked has brother for assistance in the work of carrying on terrorism with which he was commissioned by Tukalevsky, the German police agent, Oldberg further testified.

PLAN TO KILL STALIN.

According to the plan the plotters were to smuggle on to Red Square on May 1st and during the time of the parade throw a bomb at Stalin and other Communist leaders. For this purpose five shells for bombs were obtained and they were shortly to be filled and completed when the Soviet police got the clue and they were arrested.

Vyshinsky, the state prosecutor, asked: "Did you inform Sedov of the progress of the preparations for the terrorist act?" "Yes," replied Oldberg, "I wrote several times to him through his agent Madame Slomonitz and received a reply stating that our old friend (Trotsky) insisted that the work for the "Degree" be completed by May 1st. This meant that Stalin must be assassinated by May 1st."

A GOLD FUND

Oldberg also testified that at the initiative of Zinovyev and Kamenev a gold fund was created and the sum of several tens of thousands of roubles in foreign currency was taken from the State Bank and transferred abroad. It was from this gold fund that Trotsky was supplied and the 13,000 Czech crowns paid for the Oldberg passport. In this connection, the head of the foreign department of the State Bank, Arcus, and many other high officials of the bank are going to be brought before the court for trial in the near future.

It has also been alleged by one of the defendants that the former Right-wing opposition, A. Rykov, former head of the Soviet Government and at present Commissar for Posts, Telegraph and Electricity; Bukharin, at present editor of the official newspaper "Izvestia," the prominent Soviet publicist Karl Radek; Tomsky, Sokolnikov, the former Commissar for Finances, Serebriankov and Piatakov, were organized in an auxiliary group which was to take charge of the entire consipiracy should the T-Z group fail in their designs. Serebriakov and Sokolnikov, owing to the adequate proof already in the hands of the State prosecutor, have been arrested, while an investigation has been started against the rest.

Berman-Urin, another of the defendants, said to the court: "I received the task from Trotsky to go to the Soviet Union to carry out terroristic act against Stalin. This was during a personal conversation with Trotsky in 1932 in Copenhagen. After this I had a number of conversations with his son, Sedov, who systematically tried to convince me and finally did convince me that the fight against the Communist Party was a fight against Stalin.

"I arrived in Moscow and met Fritz David, who was to obtain for me a invitation ticket permitting me to attend the Comintern Congress in 1935 where it was planned to shoot Stalin. However, it happened that Fritz David could not get the ticket for me and, therefore, we decided that the work of killing Stalin was to be performed by Fritz David himself. Returning from the Congress he later informed me that he was unable to carry out his mission because he sat in a box where there were many people, besides the thunderous applause and the hearty reception given by delegates from all the country of the world, their shouts and greetings of "Long Live Stalin" in greeting Stalin, had worked a spell on him. He did not change his mind to kill Stalin, but something supernatural seemed to have overpowered him."

The plotters had among their number Rheingolo, who was the general secretary to Mr. Molotov, the head of the Soviet Government. Through this member the conspirators came to know the route which Stalin followed in driving in his car to his country villa. They planned to shoot at Stalin from near the Dorogomilooky Bridge, where, owing to the density of traffic, the car would either stop or slow down. This plot, owing to police alertness, was also discovered and the conspirators arrested.

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED.

The trial is reaching its final stages. The State prosecutor has made a brilliant speech exposing all the work of not only these conspirators who are sitting behind the bars but also of those wire pullers from beyond the borders of the Soviet Union who prepared this dreadful plot against a man who has not only won the hearts of the 170 million of Soviet population, but whose wise and human policy of universal peace has won the hearts of peace lovers all over the world. The State prosecutor has demanded the death penalty for all sixteen accused and he was applauded by the public by the spectators in the court room for more than ten minutes after he spoke.

This demand comes not only from the prosecutor the Russian peoples themselves who are holding mass meetings all over the territory of the U.S.S.R. and sending thousands of letters, bearing tens of thousands of signatures demanding "Death for those who wanted to deprive us of our nearest and dearest Stalin."

We shall return to the speech of the State Prosecutor and to the final speeches of the defendants, as well as to report the sentence in our final letter on this trial. The path for Stalin lies clear, his prestige and policies have once and for all won the hearts and support of the people, which is the real strength of any regime. Stalin has won and with it has come victory for Socialism.

(It is fair to Trotski to add that in an interview to the representative of "News Chronicle" at Oslow, he said of the case against him and his fellow-accused that it was "one of the biggest clumsiest and most criminal plots of the secret police against world opinion."—Editor B.C.")

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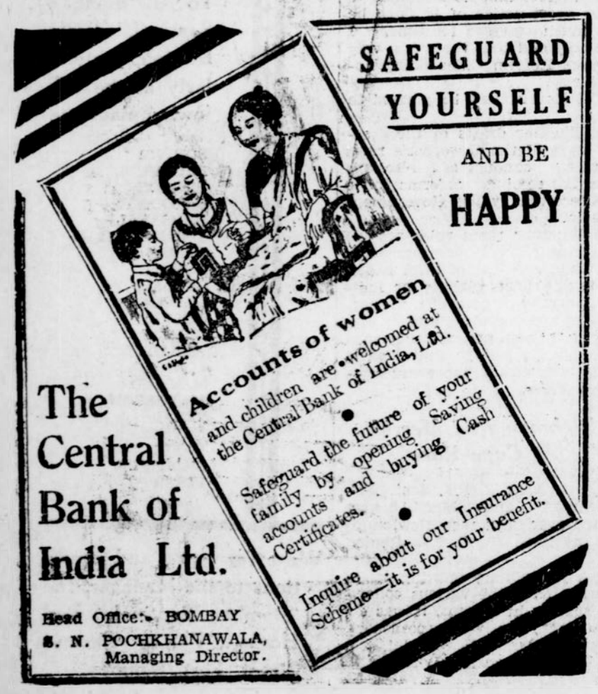
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CONGRESS ENROLMENT CAMPAIGN

Brisk Work Started In Chikmangalur

(From Our Correspondent.)
CHIKMANGALUR, Sept. 16.

Yesterday Dr. Hardikar addressed a large gathering in the Town Hall on Congress and the States Mr. Kavirip Rao presiding.

After the meeting a local Congress Committee was organised.

Mrs. Kamaladevi arrived here this morning from Mangalore. The local Congress workers, Dr. Hardiker and Mrs. Kamaladevi launched the campaign of Congress membership enrolment. Leading citizens of the place evinced great interest in the wrok and are cooperating fully with the local committee.

Externed From Bhavnagar State

(From A Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail.)

Rajendra and Shaitilal Chaturvedi, the workers of Kamdar mandal were externed from the boundaries of Bhavnagar State, after the Bhangi strike. There is considerable dissatisfaction among Bhangis due to this step of the State. A deputation of Bhangis had gone to the offices in this connection. For the murder of one Thakershi, the High Court of Bhavnagar has sentenced one man to death and 8 persons are sentenced to imprisonment for life. One suspect has been acquitted.

The Government have notified local bodies in the presidency that it will not be possible to sanction grants and loans for new schemes before October 1, 1937, in view of the change in the constitution coming into force in April 1937. They have therefore instructed the local bodies that demands in respect of such schemes should be submitted with the amounts required for expenditure during the last six months of 1937-38.—United Press.

Soviet Union's Foreign Trade

Britain Heads List, But India Not In The Picture

(FROM A. AZIZ AZAD.)
MOSCOW, Aug. 14.

Figures now made available give the volume of foreign trade conducted by the Soviet Union, in June, as being 251 million rubles, of which exports were 143 million rubles and imports 108 million rubles.

Of the exports raw materials, semi-finished products and manufactured goods comprised 80.7 per cent of the total value of goods, while only 18.7 per cent were of agricultural origin. Much lumber and articles produced by heavy industry were exported.

Foreign trade during the first six months this year compare with trade during the same period last year as follows: 1935, exports 653.7 million rubles, imports 490.2 million rubles; 1936, exports 566.5 million rubles, imports 661.2 million rubles. Exports and imports in foreign trade with the most important countries of the world are as follows for the first six months of 1936:

(In millions of rubles)

Country	Exports	Imports
Great Britain	124.7	88.4
U.S.A.	68.0	131.9
Germany	45.8	114.8
Iran	39.2	46.0
Belgium	44.9	26.8
France	33.3	26.3
Holland	17.1	34.9
Japan	10.0	31.0
Czechoslovakia	2.0	25.7
Italy	21.9	2.8
West China	14.6	8.2
Sweden	9.4	10.3
Denmark	11.7	4.0
Turkey	7.4	7.3
Poland	5.0	6.3
Finland	4.2	1.8

It is to be regretted that such an important country as India, which is a near neighbour of the Soviet Union is not included in this list because of absence of trade ties with the USSR.

PRESENT CLASSIFICATION MUST GO

Plea For Better Treatment Of Politicals

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

Despite heavy showers of rain, Jatindas' day was observed last night, when a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Acharya Kripalani, general secretary of the A. I. C. C. Many people stuck to their seats, including ladies. Mrs. Vijallaxmi Pandit stressed the necessity of independence to solve India's ills.

Dr. R. M. Lohia moved a resolution, sympathising with the political prisoners and putting the Congress demands for better conditions of treatment. The resolution reiterated stoppage of sending prisoners to the Andamans, abolition of A., B. and C. classes of division of prisoners, keeping all political prisoners in one jail in each province and giving them newspaper facilities.

Mrs. Rani Zutshi, referring to "Craik's paradise" asked why Englishmen preferred to live in worst parts of India, instead of going over and living in that "paradise." She opined that M.L.A.'s who were going to the Andamans to study conditions, could never know the real conditions prevailing there. She said that prisoners were warned against making complaints to officers and visitors on pain of solitary confinement.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY AT KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, Sept. 13.

In accordance with the appeal of the Congress President the Political Prisoners' Day was observed here, when a public meeting was held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee in Khalikdina hall this evening, when three resolutions circulated by the A. I. C. C. were adopted. The first resolution sought that political prisoners be classified into a special class allowing them more facilities while the other two resolutions strongly condemned the Government policy of suppression of political activities by placing restrictions on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Punjab Government's externment order on Mr. Masani.

Speakers, who included Dr. Choithram and Swami Govindanand observed that treatment inside the jail broke in the health of many brave leaders, who passed away, and appealed to the audience to carry on their struggle for national freedom.

Jatindra Nath Day At Muttra

(From Our Correspondent.)
MUTTRA, (By Mail).

In pursuance of a circular letter received from the Provincial Congress Committee of the United Provinces, the City Congress Committee, Muttra, celebrated the Jatindra Dass Day, last evening, by holding a public meeting in the Gandhi Park. Principal Jugal Kishore presided. Messrs Madanmohan Chaturvedi and Prof. Kishan Chandraji, Chairman, Municipal Board, Brindaban, delivered speeches on the life of the martyr.

Musammat Harpiari, a woman aged about 30 years, has filed a complaint in the court of the District Magistrate, Muttra, on the 14th instant, making serious allegations against about a dozen prominent citizens of Muttra, praying for a lawyer who could defend her.

She has also prayed for an enquiry to be conducted by the authorities, regarding the allegations mentioned in her complaint.

British Canon's Campaign Against War

100,000 MEMBERS OF PEACE PLEDGE MOVEMENT JOIN WAR RESISTERS' INTERNATIONAL

(From Nofrontier News Service)

"I renounce war and never again, directly or indirectly, will I support or sanction another". This is the famous Peace Pledge which Canon 'Dick' Sheppard invited all opponents of war to sign. His call to war renunciation was sent to the press in October, 1935, and to date 100,000 British men have put their signature to this pledge and the number is still growing daily.

Naturally enough, this movement has roused wide comment, particularly in the religious press. Mr. G. K. Chesterton declared that the proposal "convinces me of his (Sheppard's) solid, stupendous and stupefying innocence." To which the 'Church Times' replied that amazing things have been achieved by such innocence and, after all, "is Dr. Sheppard more stupefyingly innocent than St. Francis?"

CANNON SHEPPARD

The man behind this Peace Pledge movement is a forthright, intelligent and socially conscious personality. When Dean Inge left St. Paul's, Dick Sheppard was made a canon in the cathedral and his voice has been raised consistently for peace, human welfare and the brotherhood of man. Sunday evenings he broadcasts his sermons from St. Martin's in the Field. One of his closest friends is George Lansbury, Labourite M.P. and war resister.

The Canon's Sunday sermons are preached in strange surroundings. St. Paul's Cathedral is filled with war memorials of all wars and the incongruity of the absolutist peace message in that sanctuary is keenly felt by the preacher. There stands in the Cathedral, for instance, a great monument of the commander of a British battleship with an inscription which declares that he was killed while supporting the honour of the British flag with skill, coolness and intrepidity and thus he contributed to a victory equally advantageous and glorious to his country." This glorifying of war goes on in describing the dead sailor as one "high on the list of those heroes, who, under the blessing of Providence, have maintained Britain's naval superiority and her exalted rank among the nations". No wonder the peace preacher discovers rather frequently that "he is in hot water again."

MILLION SIGNATURES EXPECTED.

His social consciousness is just as highly developed as his pacifist convictions. "How can I preach Christ to people with empty bellies," he protested one day to a friend. Another time he indicted our so-called Christian civilization: "There is no such thing as brotherhood in the Christian world, no wish to share the good things so plentifully supplied. There is no fellowship in man. The nations all growl like savage dogs on fragile chains". Mussolini's African war brought from him a denunciation of conditions in which "millions continue to suffer in want" of unemployment, of the hovels in which people live.

And now Canon Sheppard's movement has applied for and is accepted into affiliation with the War Resisters' International which extends into 68 countries and has 52 sections in 24 of those countries. The 100,000 members of the Peace Pledge Union are formed in 125 local groups all over the country. The movement hopes to get one million signatures to its pledge and to train individuals in the theory of non-violence in order to give practical demonstration of the meaning of peace.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

Gold Higher And Wheat Firm But Tin Easy

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

On Wednesday crossrates ruled firm

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was slightly easy after remaining steady for some time. Hedge selling offsets trade buying and the advance is checked.

GOLD HIGHER.

London gold was a shade higher silver was steady.

WHEAT FIRM.

Wheat was firm on scattered buying. Tin was easy. Rubber was firm

SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was very quiet. Giltedged securities kept quiet but steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Sept. 16.

Previous closing	12.00
To-day's opening	11.98
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	11.97
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Previous closing	6.55
To-day's opening	6.52
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	6.50
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 219

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 16.

Cotton continued quiet but steady in the absence of any particular feature with the continuance of unfavourable weather conditions in the west imparting steadiness to the market but sporadic bouts of hedging checks the advance resulting in narrow price movements although the undertone remains very steady.

Operations in October commenced at 11.98 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Prices early declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered hedge selling but later the market rallied on some trade support and foreign buying with October recovering to 12.00 with a fairly steady tone.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.97 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 16.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.06/12.06) 11.98/11.98
December (12.09/12.08) 12.03/12.02
January (12.08/12.08) 12.01/12.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.56) 6.53
American December (6.46) 6.44
Egyptian October (10.30) 10.18
Egyptian November (10.28) 10.08

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 219-4 and Rs. 220-4 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 220-4 with New York futures about 5 points up at that time.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sep . 16

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£196 1/2 buyers £197 sellers. Steady) £194 1/4 buyers £194 3/4 sellers. Easy.

Lead (£18 7/16 buyers £18 1/2 sellers. Firm) £18 1/2 buyers £18 9/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/2 to £44) £43 1/4 to £43 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 1/8) £17 1/8 sellers.

Dunlop Sept. (£20) £20 sellers.

Lightning September (£18 1/2) £18 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16) 7 3/4 paid and sellers Forward 7 11/16) 7 3/4 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Sept-Oct. (£13 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Sept. Oct. (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 5/8

Linseed La Plata September (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal October (£15 1/2 sellers) £15 3/8 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 16.

	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat September	5	1	0
Wheat January 1937	4	15	9
Linseed September	7	6	6
Linseed May 1937	7	8	0

The tone was quiet.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 16.

Previous closing	5.06 15/32
To-day's opening	5.06 3/16
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.06 7/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 16.

Previous closing	5.06 9/16
To-day's opening	5.06 1/2
To-day's closing	5.06 5/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 16.

Previous closing	76.93
To-day's opening	76.91
To-day's closing	76.91
Difference	—.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sep . 16.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at opened at 5.06 1/2 and then fell to 5.06 5/16 on scattered selling with a somewhat easier tendency.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.06 5/16.

Franc opened at 76.91 and then improved to 76.88 on intervention of British control but thereafter the rate gain eased on renewed pressure.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 76.91.

SILVER CABLES

London, Sep . 16.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators sold. Buyers satisfied. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sep . 16.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/16d.	19 1/2d.
Forward	19 7/16d.	19 7/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sep . 16.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-17-4) £6-17-6 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 16.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent.) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sep . 16. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.80 5/8) 5.80 3/8
New York on Bombay	(38.27) 38.28
Berlin on Bombay	(0.95) 0.95 1/8
London on Milan	(64.37) 64.31
London on Shanghai	(1-2 3/8) 1-2 5/16
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 16.

Chicago wheat opened very steady with September at 1.14. Prices advanced on scattered buying and good public participation influenced by higher outside cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 92 1/4 and December 92 3/8. Trading was active on scattered local and foreign buying influenced by bullish foreign grain outlook.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept. 16.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	8	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	8	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	8	0
Rates at 6-0 p.m	closed		
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	8	3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	8	6

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

There was active competition in good selection. Good clearance was effected, home trade securing bulk from par to 7 1/2 per cent dearer.

Greasy lower 0-7 1/2
Greasy higher 1-4 1/2
Scoured lower 0-11
Scoured higher 2-4

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sep . 16.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 as against the previous closing at the same rate

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sep . 16 3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quietest and rather irregular. Giltedgeds however were firm. Kaffirs and internationals displayed some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 7/8) £84 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £107 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4

5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 3/4) £118 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/4) £107 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/8) £115 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-9

Marks and Spencer Ord (£4 1/2) £4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 7 3/8) dol 7 1/4

Musical Industries (23-3) 23-0

Princhin Johnson (49-6) 49-6

Imperial Chemical (39-9) 39-9

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-9) 9-9

Woolsworth New Ford (143-9) 141-10 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£92 1/2) £92 1/4

Dunlop Rubber (35-0) 34-9

Unilevel Ordinary (34-6) 34-3

Ford Motors (33-4 1/2) 33-4 1/2

Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6

British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 123-1 1/2

Carreas A (£9 3/4) £9 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (166 1/4) 166 1/4

P and O S N Company Defd (25-9) 25-9

Distillers (107-9) 106-6

Bredford Dyers (7-9) 7-9

British Celanese (11-4 1/2) 11-4 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (53-3) 52-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (53-3) 53-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0

Vickers Limited Ordinary (34-9) 34-9

Inter Nickels (£56 5/8) £57

Bengal Iron and Steel (8-6) 8-1 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept .16. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £99

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£106) £106

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£111 7/8) £111 7/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-6) 20-0

Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3

Empire of India Ceylon (29-6) 29-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27-6

Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 31-6

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (60-0) 60-0

Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2

Rio Tintos (£16 1/2) £17

East Rand Proprietors (67-9) 67-9

Rand Imam (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/4) £15 1/4

Geduld New (£10 5/8) £10 1/2

New Modders (38-9) 38-9

Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2

Union Corporation (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-9) 43-9

Anglo Iranian (90-7 1/2) 90-7 1/2

Burma Oil (100-7 1/2) 100-7 1/2

Mexican Eagle (28-0) 27-10 1/2

Shell Transport (111 1/4) 111 1/4

Royal Dutch (£40 1/4) £40 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Royal Western (£54 1/2) £54 1/2

L and S Ordinary (£27 3/4) £27 3/8

L N E R Defd (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2

London Paris 5 per cent (£135 3/4) £135

London Transport 'C' Stock (£107) £107

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 16.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 67 7/8) unquoted

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 3/4) dol 39 5/8

U S Steel Common (dol 71 1/2) dol 71 5/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 138) unquoted.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 16.

	Rs	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	8	0
Silver 1st settlement	48	8	0
Silver 2nd settlement	48	9	6
Gold ready	33	15	6
Gold 1st settlement	33	15	6
Gold 2nd settlement	33	15	3
Sovereigns	21	10	9

STOCK EXCHANGE FAVOURABLY AFFECTED

Effect Of Better French Strike Position

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Sept. 16.

On the Stock Exchange, the sentiment was favourably affected by improvement in the French internal situation but business was still slow. William Corys were marked down sharply owing to fears of the effect of increased competition from Collieries, central selling scheme.

In commodities wheat was firm on Italian purchases and unfavourable Argentine weather. Cocoa opened weak in sympathy with New York but recovered on covering and speculative buying. Spelter ruled firmer on heavy speculative buying.

In foreign exchanges French francs were firmer on cessation of selling pressure due to better French strike position.

Wall Street was quiet and irregular.

JUTE SHARES FIRMER

Coals Steady And Teas Quiet

CALCUTTA, Sept, 16.

Jutes opened steady and closed more firm and at best of the day. Coals continued steady with limited business. Teas were quiet. In miscellaneous, Calcutta safe deposits were slightly easier while sugars and others were kept fairly steady. Government securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent loan 1941 104/9; three and a half per cent Government Paper 99/6; two and three-fourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101/3; four per cent loan 1960/70 115/2 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 111/13; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 107/12; four per cent Punjab bonds 1948 111/8 small lot; three per cent 1961/66 new U.P. bonds as. 9 premium.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 137/8.

Cotton:—Cawnpore Textile 2/10.

Coals:—Bansra 3/15; Bengal 295 small lot: Burrakur 13/14; Equitable 33/8 ex div; New Beerbhoom 13/14; New Manbhoom 55; New Tetturya 2/13

Jutes:—Adamjee pref 136; Anglo India 416 small lot; Bally 197; Barnagore 142/8; Birla ordy 16/14; do pref 125/8 small odd lot; Delta 337; Fort William 269/8 small lots; Howrah 55/8, Hukumchand pref 109.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/7 ex div; Indian Copper Corporation 2/14; Bengal telephone ordy 21/8; do pref 14/12; Mirzapore electric 6; Rawalpindi electric 26/8 ex div; Indian iron and steel 11Qtv. Calcutta safe deposit 2/4 premium; Steuart and Company 1/7; Bengal Paper 108; Titaghur Paper defd 9/8; Bengal Assam steamship pref 100.

Sugars:—Dyer Meakin Burma 58/8; Rohtas 22/4; do new June issue 21/8.

Teas:— Auluckie 53; Banarhat pref 135 small lots.

Debentures:—Five and a half per cent 1915/42; Chowringhee property 99; four per cent 1907 (April 1937) Calcutta Port Trust 101 small lots; three per cent 1936/66; Calcutta Improvement Trust 100/2. Three quarter 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 102/10; four per cent 1914/74 Calcutta Port Trust 110/12 small lot.—A.P.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 15th September 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,72,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-9 allotted approximately 78 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tender being Rs. 0-8-11 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 22nd September 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 25th September 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 11th September 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,40,50,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

U. P. LOAN APPLICATIONS

Applications to the United Provinces Loan are approximately Rs. 5 crores. Applications up to Rs. 1,000 will be allotted in full and applications above that amount will be allotted forty per cent with a minimum of Rs. 1,000.

Refunds will be made immediately at the offices where the applications were lodged, on presentation of the relative receipts.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

A press communique states: Central Office of the Bank will closed in Bombay on the afternoon of the 7th October 1936 and will re-open in Calcutta on the morning of the 13th October 1936.

Tenders For Sterling

A Press Communique states:—

On Wednesday, the 16th September 1936, tenders to the amount of £26,335,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 4 per cent £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 23rd September 1936 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 11th September 1936 was £1,000,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Ralli Bros. S.S. Intigritos of 3257 Reg. tons, Capt. E. Voliani, arrived from Venice via Trieste, Fort Said and Massowa in ballast.

James Finlay & Co.'s S.S. Serbino of 2316 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Norbury arrived from Dunkerk via Middlesbrough, Hull, Port Said, Suez, Port Soudan with passengers and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Co.'s S.S. Carnaro of 2154 Reg. tons, Capt. G. Filini arrived from Genoa via Livarjna, Napoli, Port Said, Suez, and Massowa with passengers and general cargo and potatoes.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Lionel Edward's S.S. "Lanterfels of 3845 Reg. tons, Capt. P. Voss, sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with local and same bottom cargo.

F. F. Campbell & Co.'s S.S. City of Evasville of 4141 Reg. tons, Capt. D. O. Evans sailed for Quilon, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Bankura of 1896 Reg. tons, Capt. J. W. Milne, sailed for Basra via Veraval and Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

Eastern Bunkerers' S.S. Pindos of 2712 Reg. tons, Capt. P. Holikiopoulos sailed for Port Said in ballast.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Takliwa of 3712 Reg. tons, Capt. A. H. Hole, sailed for Durban via Porebander and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

The following steamers entered for loading on 16-9-36:—

S.S. Reichenfels (L. E.) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

S.S. Corfu (M. M. & Co.) for China and Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Barpeta (M. M. & Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Conte Rosso (L. T.) for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Manila and Shanghai.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 11th day of Sept. 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES

Notes held in the Banking Department	36,18,79,000
Notes in circulation	166,31,83,000
Total Notes issued	202,50,62,000
	Rs.
Total Liabilities	202,50,62,000

ASSETS.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	67,31,71,000
Total of A	111,73,88,000
B. Rupee Coin	67,37,29,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	23,39,45,000
Total Assets	202,50,62,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities. 55.178 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, banking department as on the 11th Sept. 1936.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government x	6,61,61,000
(b) Banks	29,97,13,000
(c) Others	39,82,000
Bills Payable	3,06,000
Other Liabilities	1,14,43,000
Rupees	48,16,05,000

x Includes £.65.600 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS.

Notes	36,18,79,000
Rupee Coin	9,10,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,72,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	25,000
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	4,49,30,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	1,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	39,000
Investments	5,64,42,000
Other Assets	70,08,000
Rupees	48,16,05,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities. Dated the 16th day of September 1936.

SEVERE DROUGHT IN BIJAPUR

(Continued from page 14).

other dry parts of Dharwar District. The Bijapur citizens held a public meeting to consider relief measures to-day.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, is reported to be visiting Bijapur personally.

The Provincial Congress Committee has sent a full report of the condition to the Mayor of Bombay.

Mr. Hukerikar, Secretary Parliamentary Committee, has left for Mangalore. He will be visiting Coorg, Mysore and Bangalore on his way back.

AUDITED RETURNS OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC

	For June 1936	Increase + or decrease — when compared with June 1935.		Increase + or decrease — when compared with corresponding period of 1935-36
			From 1-1-36 to 13-6-36	
Tapti Valley Rly	1,75,185	—16,175	14,59,152	—43,808
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	90,068	— 5,853	6,01,872	+86,496
			From 1-4-36 to 13-6-36	
Gujerat Railways	38,511	—2,621	1,43,219	+21,718
			From 1-10-36 to 30-6-36	
Central Prov. Rlys.	42,756	—14,832	4,56,022	—42,849
Mandra Bhon Rlys.	16,325	— 710	1,42,892	+ 9,593
Sialkot Narowal Rly.	36,226	— 796	3,29,390	— 7,685

NO PROSPECT OF JAIL REFORM

(Continued from Page 14)

tical prisoners, have Government any intention of creating a special class, as they have in England?

Sir Henry Craik:—No.

Mr. Satyamurthi:—Why not?

Sir Henry Craik:—Because Government don't think it necessary.

NO FREE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Satyamurthi:—Have Government considered the question of promoting free association among these political prisoners and, if necessary, to concentrate them in one or more jails?

Sir Henry Craik:—No.

The President:—If the Honourable Member wants to discuss all the recommendations of the Committee, it cannot be done at all in the question hour.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:—Will Government state what are among the important recommendations of the Committee on which action has been taken?

Sir Henry Craik:—There are 586 recommendations and a statement has already been laid on the table showing the recommendations on which action has been taken.

DEMAND OF POLITICALS.

Pt. Maitra:—Have Government's attention been drawn to the recent demand made by the All-India Prisoners Day Meetings about the political prisoners?

Sir Henry Craik:—No.

Pt. Maitra:—Are Government aware of the overwhelming volume of public opinion at their back?

Sir Henry Craik:—I am not aware.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena:— Will Government consult Party leaders of this House again?

Sir Henry Craik:—For what?

Mr. Satyamurthi:—With a view to finding whether present classification of political prisoners should not be reformed.

Mr. Saxena:—That is not in public interest.—United Press.

INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Govt. Refuse To Answer Question In Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Evidently, the Government are determined not to allow the Assembly to have its say, or even to have authentic information, about the interference of Governors and Government servants in the ensuing elections to the Reformed Legislatures; so much for their anxiety to promote the working of the Government of India Act on sound democratic lines. Comment is needless.

"The following short-notice question, though admitted by the President, is not to be answered, as the Hon'ble the Leader of the House regrets that he is unable to accept short-notice of it since he is so much pressed for time.' I need only add that there is a very big sized Reform Office doing nothing else.

"Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) Whether drafts of the second part of the Governor's rules regarding conduct of elections under the coming reforms have been received by the Government of India.

(b) Whether these rules provide categorically for Government servants and servants of local bodies not taking part, directly or indirectly, openly or privately, in elections in any manner; and

(c) If they do not, whether they will advise a rule to that effect being inserted in those rules?"—United Press.

Richman And Merrill At Cape Race

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Richman and Merrill were sighted over Cape race, Newfoundland, at 18-05 (B. S. T.).—Reuter.

At a preliminary meeting of the students from the various colleges and schools in Madras, it was decided unanimously to accord a reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his ensuing visit to the city.

RICE CONTROL SCANDAL IN GOA

(Continued from page 6).

regime is so overwhelmingly and benevolently popular.

Allies Of Imperialism

A word before I conclude. I have been dubbed a spokesman of the Goan landlords. But does it mean spokesman of the Government as well? Because, unless history were re-written for the convenience of this school of apologetics, the interests of the Government are inseparable from those of the regime of imperialistic colonization which would have been impossible without both actual and implied collaboration of the vested interests like the landlords.' Goa lives under a system of serfdom—a sociological relic suffered by Portuguese imperialism—and the interests of the prelatory classes are, of course, easily identified with those of the foreign colonial rule. The fact that government did succumb to the 'greed' of the landlords, that the rice control, that is to say, taxation of food, is distinctly a class-measure, I have emphasised before. That it hits the Goan masses, I still emphasize: and I should like to place on record here the fact that some of the most powerful critics of this measure have been and still are 'bhatcars' themselves: I do regard it a distinction to share these gentlemen's views.

Condolence For Jetput Ruler

RANGOON, Sept. 14

Mr. Tarmohamed Abdulla Motiwalla president of the meeting of Jetpur memons in Rangoon wires:—

This meeting places on record their deep sense of sorrow for the premature and sad demise of their noble ruler Durbarshree Wala Murusureg O. I. E. and express sincere sympathy towards the Royal Family and appreciate his service and achievements rendered for the benefit of his subjects and country and as well Kathiawar.

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HEDGE AND LOCAL SELLING IN COTTON

Markets Moderately Active

BOMBAY, September 16.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was moderately active with narrow movements. The demand for cotton was generally slow with reports of rains in Western Belt which are expected not to be materially beneficial to the United States cotton crop.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady in moderately active business with narrow movements. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but later reacted on increased hedging and local selling. Spot basis was firm with sales quite large but were offset by increased receipts. Finally renewed selling from South depressed the market.

At the opening October was quoted 2 points up at 12.06 and a farther rise of 3 points was reacted with October 12.09 which was the highest level. Later prices declined 9 points from the highest level and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.40c. per lb.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 12.38c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with October 6.56. There was trade calling and local short covering with light offerings apart from hedging. Later straddle selling and hedging met trade calling and covering. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 6.99d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures were 4 points down. Heavy long liquidation resulted in a decline of 23 to 19 points in Sakels futures. Uppers were quiet and closed 6 points down.

The Alexandria market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of one to 12 points

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Generally fair, local thundershowers in Florida.
Central: Cloudy showers
Western: Partly scattered showers.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 12.09+.05 (10.58 a.m.) lowest 12.00—04 (2-56 p.m.)

Liverpool October highest 6.57 —.02 lowest 6.53—.06.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled: Heavy rains Texas.

At present differences advise following straddle:

Buying March Upper selling March American Liverpool.

Their New York friends cabled: Market steady in face heavy hedge sales offset by good trade demand scale down. Goods market firm and strong, prices at the top.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta & Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market acts as if tired. Receipts are increasing. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of a temporary decline. We are not confident enough to advise sales, but we think it best to realize "longs." Egyptian Sakel Liverpool:—Decline owing to the execution of "bull" stop-loss orders and small trade demand.

Liverpool: Quiet and steady trading market. Heading about balanced by trade calling. Outside interest small. Good underlying demand.

New York: Hedge selling principal feature. Rather less demand. Scattered rains in the Western Belt partly favourable

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Sept 15

October	12.00—04
December	12.02—04
January	12.02—03
March	11.95—06
May	11.95—06
July	11.87—04
Middling Spot	12.40—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Sept 15

October	11.96—06
December	11.96—04
January	11.96—04
Middling Spot	12.38—04

NEW YORK
New York, Sept 15

11-00 a.m.—	
October	12.09/12.09
December	12.11/12.10
January	12.10/12.10
NOON CALL—	
October	12.06
December	12.07
January	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Sept 15

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	70,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	14.000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Sept 15

September	6.68—04
October	6.55—04
November	6.47—03
December	6.46—03
January	6.46—04
February	6.45—04
March	6.44—04
April	6.41—04
May	6.39—04
June	6.36—04
July	6.33—05
August	6.17—05
Middling Spot	6.99—07
	10-12 a.m. quotations.
October	6.56
January	6.46

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept 15

F G F SAKELLARIDIS—	
October	10.19
November	10.09
January	9.84
March	9.65
May	9.47
July	9.32
August	9.32
Middling Spot	10.40

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept 15

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.63
Fine (Good staple)	5.78
Superfine (Good staple)	5.93
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.64
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.79
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.94
BENGAL—	
Good	4.55
Fully Good	4.65
Fine	4.77

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Sept 15

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe	
Jan Feb sellers	34
Wheat Barletta Russo	
Jan Feb sellers	34/3
Wheat South Australian	
Sept Oct sellers	39

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Sept 15

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C and F Calcutta per cwt	
March April	unquoted
C and F Bombay per cwt	
March April	unquoted
C and F Karachi per cwt	
March April	unquoted

LONDON SEEDS
London, Sept 15

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f.	
Sept sellers	£11-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f.	
Sept Oct sellers	£13-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f.	
Sept Oct sellers	£13-18-9
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f	
Sept Oct sellers	£13-0-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f.	
Sept Oct sellers	£12-12-6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Sept 15

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£87 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£117
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£84 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£118 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£15 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£102 1/2
National Bank of India	£45 7/16
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept 1936 to 3rd September 1936	3555
Same period last season	1058
Exports from 1st Sept 1936 to 3rd Sept 1936:	

	1936-37	1935-36
United Kingdom	148	50
Continent	408	4,803
China	—	—
Japan	—	—
Coast Ports	320	759
U. S. A.	—	—
	876	5,612

Total exports by rail from 1st Sept 1936 to 3rd September 1936	1,306
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1936 to 3rd September 1936	6,027
Same period last season	5,868
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd September 1936	690,001
Same time last season	562,987

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September 1936*	137,531
Same time last year**	92,614
Total Cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1935 to 27th August 1936	1,729,445
Same period previous season	1,453,639

*Includes carry over of 137,401
**Includes a carry over of 92,470.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 16

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 219 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs 218/8 on scattered long liquidation. Later on there was some covering and fresh buying which improved prices to Rs. 219. Business was restricted and fluctuations were narrow.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points and it opened 3 points down. The local market was quiet with a limited turnover and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 219. The market finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M.	219	4	0
Oomra D/J	196	8	0
Bengal D/J	155	12	0

American Cotton Figures

F F Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 15-9-36	976000	924000
Receipts yesterday 15-9-36	70000	42000
Exports to date 15-9-36	377000	402000
Stock at Ports 11-9-36	1538000	1457000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-9-36	1338000	1274000
Stock at Liverpool 11-9-36	742000	475000
Visible Supply 11-9-36	3637000	3426000
Quantity in sight 11-9-36	1352000	1254000
Quantity out of sight 11-9-36	967000	949000

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept 16

C P 1 Fine	214/210
C P 2 Fine	209/211
Arvi Fine	209/211
Ellichpur Fine	207/209
Berar Fine	207/209
Khamgaon Fine	207/209
Mulkapur Fine	204/206
Khandesh Fine	204/206
Jalna/Sailu Fine	204/206
Burwah Sanavad	206/208
Mathia	189/194
Broach	224/227
Dhollera	229/231
Punjab/American	214/224
Sindh-American	214/224
Cambodia	259/264
Compta	214/219
Westerns	214/219
Miraj	214/219
Jagadia Ankleshwar	247/251
Surat	251/254
Navsari	261/264
Kampala	351/356

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay- Sept 16

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	...	50
Central India	298	1,627
Barsi and Nagar	97	335
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	61
Berar	31	790
Central Provinces	...	255
Total Oomras	426	3,118
Dholera	...	84
Rajputana	25	117
Sind-Punjab	78	1,728
Broach	...	210
Coompta and Dharwar	...	1,254
Westerns Northerns	...3	1,117
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	104
American	...	643
Egptian and African	103	3,259
Total	635	11,634

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 10th Sept.
In full-pressed bales

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 13th/14th September	915
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	10,999
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	11,939
Less	40

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 173; January 153; May 146 at Cross Rate 5.06 15/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 expected Liverpool May expected Rs. 57 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Neww York: Broach A/M 1937 expected N Y May closing Rs. 43 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.06 15/32

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 15

Broach A/M 1937 opening 219 1/2; highest 220; lowest 219 1/2; closing 219 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 196; highest 197; lowest 196; closing 197

Bengal D/J opening 155 3/4; highest 156; lowest 155 3/4; closing 155 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 3 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 20 1/2

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept 16

September	212.40—90
November	206.20—70
December	204.80—60
January	203.50—20
March	202.30—50

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	388	3,159
Japan and China	2,543	12,522
Coast Ports	...	310
Up-country by Rail	...	4,193
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	7,601
Total	2,931	27,785

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 16

Yesterday London gold prices again declined one penny to 26-17-4 and London Paris Exchange rate improved 8 points at 76.93. Dollar sterling cross rate was placed at 5.06 15/32. London silver market was quiet but steady with prices unchanged at 19 7/16. Business was small and speculative selling was taken up by Bombay operators and the U. S Treasury. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were 7 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 9/32.

The local market was steady with a slightly better enquiry. Gold opened at Rs. 33-15-6 and improved to Rs. 33-15-9 while silver opened at Rs. 48/8 and advanced to Rs. 48/10/6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
GOLD—			
Ready	33	15	9
Bhadarva delivery	33	15	9
Bhadarva Tejimandi	0	3	0
Aso delivery	33	15	6
Aso Tejimandi	0	5	9
SILVER—			
Ready	48	9	0
Bhadarva delivery	48	10	6
Bhadarva Tejimandi	0	8	6
Aso delivery	48	11	6
Aso Tejimandi	0	14	0

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept 15

Spot	19 7/16
Forward	19 7/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept 15

Gold Bars Fine per oz	26-17-4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 15

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Pfd	
5 per cent A	70
Amer Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	36
Electric Bond Common	22
Columbia Gas	20
American Tel and Tel x.d.	174 1/2
Western Union Telg	90
Great North Pfd Rly	40
New York Central Rly	44 1/2
Southern Pacific Rly	43
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	12 1/4
Gen Amr Transportation	56

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All Banks and Markets will remain entirely closed on Saturday the 19th instant on account of "Ganesh Chaturthi" Holiday.

Bethelehem Steel	70
United States Steel	72
Anoconda Copper Mining	39 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	57 3/4
Chrysler	113
General Motors	67 3/4
General Electric	46
Radio Corporation	11
Sperry Corp	22
St Oil of N J	61
Socony	13 5/8
Amr Tobacco B	101
Chase Bank	45 1/2
National City Bank	40 1/2

Market steady but quiet. Maine Elections inconclusive.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept 16

Java ready	13 7 6
September shipment	3 10 0
O/D shipment	3 11 0
Saraya ready	13 0 0
Kesar ready	13 0 0
Spot Java	F. 3 15

New York Sugar

New York, Sept 15

December	2.62—02
January	2.47+01
May	2.48+01
July	2.49—

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 16

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39 2 6
Standard copper 3 months	£39 7 6
Electrolytic copper	£44 0 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9.85 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9.75 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49 8 0

Tone: Firm.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept 15

October	91 1/8d.
December	91 1/8d.
March	87 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept 15

September	1-13 1/2c.
December	1-11 3/8c
May	1-10 1/2c.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept 16

Wheat	10.881 cwts.
Linseed	11.649 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	433 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1.491 cwts.
Poppyseed	65 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,070 cwts.
Castorseeed	18 cwts.
Rice	33,280 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,229 cwts.
Cottonseed	817 cwts.
Mowraseed	19 cwts.
Gram	1,622 cwts.
Barley	1,665 cwts.
Bajree	2,347 cwts.
Indian sugar	2,607 cwts.
Coal	1,541 tons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 16

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	101/3/0
3 per cent 1951/54	104
3 per cent 1941	104/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/9
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 107/12
4 per cent 1943	111/8
4 per cent 1960/70	115/7...
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/12
5 per cent 1939/44	109
5 per cent 1940/43	111/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/12
TAX FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	121
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	125/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/8
CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE	
4 per cent B P T 1947	111/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	110/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959	119/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954	131
4 per cent B P T 1953	104
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	103/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/6 and declined to Rs. 99/7. Cash quotations is annas two higher.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 16

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Sept-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32 Jan 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 3/16 Jan 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	264 5/8
Banks selling T T	262 5/8
Banks buying T T	260 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	578
Banks buying T T	588
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	56 1/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	82 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	79 7/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 15th instant	5.06 1/2
Japan/London 16th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 16th instant	7.42
Hongkong London 16th instant	1/2 7/8
Shanghai/London 16th instant	1/2 9/32
London/Paris 15th instant	76.93
London/Belgium 15th instant	29.98 1/2
London/Switzerland 15th instant	15.54 3/4
London/Berlin 15th instant	12.59
London/Stockholm 15th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 15th instant	5.06 9/16
London/Amsterdam 15th instant	7.46 1/2

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 14th instant	26-17-5
Gold 15th instant	26-17-4
Silver London Ready 14th instant	19 7/16
15th instant	19 7/16
Silver London Forward 14th instant	19 7/16
15th instant	19 7/16
Silver New York Ready. 14th instant	45
15th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 14th instant	9/16 p.c.
15th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Deconnt 6 Mos 14th instant	3/4 p.c.
15th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.a.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.a.

Money—

Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 15

3 per cent	87 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	99
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 7/8
4 per cent 1948/53	104 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	117
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115 1/2
3 per rcent 1949/52	102 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 1/4

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 15th September 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,72,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-9 allotted approximately 78 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tender being Rs. 0/8/11 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 22nd September 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 25th September. 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 11th September 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,40,50,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Sept 15

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7

COTTON MILL SHARES EASY

Quiet Session With A Small Turnover

BOMBAY, Sept 16

The local share bazar opened steady but later prices ruled quiet with scattered selling, business was restricted and price fluctuations were narrow.

Rumours are spread that this year Tata Steel shares will not be able to maintain last year's dividend as prices of Steels have declined. There is no truth in this rumour as will be seen from price comparison given below:—

	Present Rs.	Year Ago. Rs.
Untested Bars	116	114
Angles	120	117
Tees 2 1/2	131	126
Tees 1 1/2	136	131
Joints	121	116
Joists	124	119
Plates 3/8	131	118
Plates 5/16	134	120
Plates 1/4	138	124
Chequered Plates	145	135
Black Sheets 12/14	134	127
Black Sheets 15/16	136	128
Black Sheets 17	142	135
Black Sheets 18	147	137
Black Sheets 19/20	152	143
Black Sheets 21/24	159	148
Black Sheets 25/26	164	153
Galvanised Sheets	183	178

These figures speak for themselves, and there is nothing in the general situation to discourage holders of Steel shares as the future is promising. In view of persistent rumours of wars and disturbed political international situation, we think it dangerous to have any short interest in Tata Steel shares and those who can buy scale down will be able to earn handsome return.

There was some tired long liquidation in cotton Mill shares. Nobody is inclined to support these shares and prices are sagging. Hydro Electric shares were quiet but steady with a limited business.

The share bazar will remain closed to-morrow.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Sept. 16.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	278	12
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	646	4
250 Bradbury	62	0
100 Century (nil)	117	8
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	211	14
100 Colaba (nil)	119	6
100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	287	8
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	112	8
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	186	14
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620	0
100 Indore (nil)	35	12
100 Khatau	57	8
100 Kohinor (Rs. 8)	213	2
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	513	12
100 Madhavji	6	0
250 Madras United	25	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	600	0
250 Model	35	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 2)	85	10
200 New Great (nil)	120	0
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	58	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262	8
25 Sassoon Silk (nil)	35	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1,840	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-8)	62	8
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	162	8
100 Swan (nil)	80	0
25 Tata (nil)	9	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,165	0
1000 Western	800	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	112	4
25-50 Central (As 12)	33	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1556	4
125-50 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8	383	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	132	0
100 Reserve Bank (2-3-5)	137	3
5 Union (As. 4)	5	8
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	34	6
70 Gwallor (Rs. 5)	125	10
160 Indian (Rs 24)	477	8
40 Katni def. (101-15)	2080	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Sept 16

Century (121/4) 120 116 117
Bombay Dyeing (647/8) 646 645 648 615 646
Kohinoor (216/4) 216 213
Central India (216/4) 213 207 212 211/14
New Great (121/14) 121 120
Simplex (63/12) 62
Swadeshi (165) 163 162
Bundi (34/8) 34/8 34/6
I Cement (480) 480 476 477/8
Punjab (25) 25
Shahabad (476/14) 476 472
Andhra (1648/12) 1648 1645
Tata Hydro (188/2) 186 185/15 185/10 186/9
Tata Power (1615) 1612 1613 1611 1615 1607 1610
Tram Ord (153/7) 153/7
T Steel Defd (719/6) 718 713 714 716/14
T Steel Ord (184/6) 184 183/4 184 183/12
Tata Steel 2nd pref (166/12) 166/8 166
Bellapur (195/10) 196 191/14
B Steam (292/8) 292 293 294/6
B Burma (488/12) 487 486 485 486/14

100 Katni ord (Rs. 6)	350	0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	252	8
100 Punjabs (Rs. 12)	25	0
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	472	8
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	137	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12).	13	8
15-75 New India (1-4)	43	12
200 Oriental (125)	5310	0
10-50 Vulcan (As 8)	7	6
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186	14
1000 Andhra Valley (45)	1645	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	12
50 B'bay Tram (2-8)	153	7
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	13	0
100 Karachi (4)	247	8
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200	0
100 Tata Hydro (4-8+7-8)	186	9
1000 Tata Power (Rs 40)	1610	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	905	0
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	8
100 Gujarat	99	0
100 Mandra Bhon	103	4
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500 Tapty Valley (17/8)	775	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur (As. 6)	37	0
30 Tata Steel def (Rs. 7-8)	716	14
75 Tata Steel ord (Rs. 6)	183	12
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	232	8
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10+2)	191	14
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	293	2
125 Bombay Burma	486	14
50 Bombay Burma Con (4)	166	14
8sh. B. B. Petrol (nil)	5	10 6
50 B Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	114	8
100 I. Bleaching (nil)	115	0
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	532	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 2)	583	12
15 Scindia (As. 6)	18	13
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	80-4	
25 Tata Oil (nil)	15	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,535	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	4
5 p.c. Central India	536	4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	0
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	163	2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,620	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198	12
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	0
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	675	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest Prices.
Rosterman Gold Mining Ordinary	0 6 9
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd.	1 16 0
Turner and Newall	4 15 9
Associated Electric Industries	2 13 6
Attock Oil	0 17 9
Associated Portland Cement	5 5 0
International Automatic Telephone	2 9 0
American Rolling Mills Co. dol	28.50
Beira Railways	1 5 0
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 13 6
Marconi International Marine	1 15 9
Western Union Telegraph dol	89.25
General Electric Ordinary	4 11 6
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 4 3
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 10 0
International Rlys. of C. America dol.	6.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 13 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 8 4½
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	2 0 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 9 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 15 1½
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 4 0
Brazilian Traction Light and Power dol	12 375
The Lambert Company dol	18.75
Timken Roller Bearing Co. dol	61.00
American Can Company dol	124.00
General Foods Corporation dol	39.00
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0.10 7.39%

UNITED PROVINCES LOAN

Applications to the United Provinces Loan are approximately Rs. 5 crores. Applications up to Rs. 1,000 will be allotted in full and applications above that amount will be allotted forty per cent with a minimum of Rs. 1,000.

Refunds will be made immediately at the offices where the applications were lodged, on presentation of the relative receipt.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Sept 15

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Sept 15,

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	5.06 9/16
Paris	76.93
Berlin	12.59
Madrid	nominal 52.50
Amsterdam	7.46 1/2
Brussels	29.98 1/2
Milan	64.37
Berne	15.54 3/4
Prague	122.43

LONDON RUBBER
London, Sept 15

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb
Sellers 7 3/4

LINSEED OIL
London, Sept 15

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt
Sept sellers 25/4 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt
Oct Dec sellers 25/4 1/2

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Assembly Interpellations

No Prospect Of Jail Reform In India

GOVT. INDIFFERENCE TO POPULAR DEMAND

Home Member Heckled About Conditions In "Paradise For Prisoners"

SIMLA: September 16.

Replying to Mr. Laichand Navalrai, the Home Member stated that he found no serious defects in the administration of the cellular Jail in Andamans, which required to be remedied. According to the Public Health Commissioner's Report for 1934, death rate was 11 per mile of the convict population.

Water Supply

There is no trouble about water supply in the Andamans except in the year of poor rainfall, but steps are being taken to increase and improve the water supply. The climate, though not bracing, is not unwholesome.

Police For Protection

There is a Police Force to protect the Settlement against raids from "Jarawas," who inhabit the forests on the border of the Settlement. Military Police is available if required.

FUSILLADE OF SUPPLEMENTARIES

Sir Henry Craik had to face a fusillade of supplementary questions from all corners of the House, following his reply to Mr. Amarendra Nath Chatterjee, regarding the condition of the Cellular Jail and the state of health of the political prisoners confined there.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Mitra asked:—Are these political prisoners compelled to wear jail uniform?

Sir Henry Craik:—Yes, the dress is prescribed by the rules.

Prof. N. G. Ranga:—Why are they not allowed to use their own dress?

Sir Henry Craik:—Because they are prisoners.

WANTED NOTICE.

Sardar Mangal Singh:—What is the scale of remission?

Sir Henry Craik:—I must have notice of that question.

Pandit Maitra:—Why are they permitted to read only the English weeklies and are not supplied with any vernacular dailies or weeklies? May I know what papers are actually supplied to them?

Sir Henry Craik:—I think there is a later question on that point in reply to which I shall supply the information.

NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena:—Is the Hon'ble Member aware that in certain provinces daily papers are also supplied to A and B class prisoners?

Sir Henry Craik:—In any event, daily papers are not supplied in the Andamans; it takes at least 3 weeks for the papers after they are published to reach there, but I am not aware whether daily papers are supplied to A and B class prisoners in the provinces.

Seth Govind Das:—Is there any classification of prisoners in the Andamans?

Sir Henry Craik:—Yes.

Prof. Ranga:—Is there a separate switch for turning on or putting out the electric lights for each room? We are told there are electric lights fitted in every room?

Sir Henry Craik:—As far as I remember, there is a separate switch for every room, but it is outside the room, and not inside. Prisoners are naturally not allowed to keep the lights burning all night.

HEALTH CONDITIONS.

Pandit Maitra:—Is the Hon'ble Member aware that there are frequent complaints that the health of the prisoners has broken down on account of the unsalubrious climate of the place?

Sir Henry Craik:—No, that is quite incorrect.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena:—Is it not a fact that a daily bulletin is published in the Andamans?

Sir Henry Craik:—A daily bulletin of Reuters and other telegrams received—that I believe is supplied.

Pt. Maitra:—Is it not a fact that many of these prisoners are suffering from a malignant type of malaria?

Sir Henry Craik:—That is quite untrue. As regards malaria the position is greatly in advance of that in the average Indian jail.

Pt. Maitra:—Is it not a fact that the facilities for the medical relief of these prisoners are very meagre?

Sir Henry Craik:—No. On the contrary, the Hon'ble Member's allegation is exactly contrary to facts.

Dr. N. B. Khare:—Is it not a fact that the health of these prisoners has broken down owing to enforced celibacy? (Laughter).

"PARADISE FOR PRISONERS."

Mr. Morgan: "Is it a fact that 'Jarawas' residing there are only about 250?

Sir Henry Craik: Yes, their number is certainly very small.

Mr. Sri Prakash: In view of the fact that Andamans are a paradise where do prisoners go after they die? (loud and continued laughter).

Sir Henry: That is a matter for speculation. I should like to make it clear that the phrase "paradise" is not correctly used. I said it is "paradise for prisoners" in comparison with jails in British India. —United Press.

PRISON LIFE IN INDIA

Govt.'s Non-Chalance To Popular Demand

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Replying to Mr Lalchand Navalrai, Sir Henry Craik stated that Government's attention was drawn to an article in the "Sind Observer" captioned "Jawaharlal's Glimpses of Prison Life in India," suggesting the overhauling of the rules and regulations to suit the modern conditions and civilised sense of justice and humanity.

The Home Member laid a statement showing the recommendations of the Cardew Committee about the improvement of jail life on which action had been taken. No specific committee of enquiry had been appointed by Government of India since 1919-20. But revised orders were issued in 1930, after consultation with party leaders on treatment and classification of prisoners and local Governments, with whom the main responsibility rested, were continually making reforms in the treatment of convicts. Some of them appointed committees to enquire into jail administration. Periodical conferences of Inspectors General of jails had been held and Government of India had kept in touch both with the discussions held on this subject under the auspices of the League of Nations and through annual reports of prison commissioners with modifications in English practice.

ABOLITION OF ANDAMANS.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked:—Did this Cardew Committee recommend the abolition of the Andamans as a Convict Settlement?

Sir Henry Craik:—Yes.

Mr. Satyamurthi:—When and why did Government of India go back on that recommendation?

Sir Henry Craik:—In 1925.

Mr. Satyamurthi:—Are Government aware the Committee gave very strong reasons for their recommendation of the abolition and, have any new facts come into possession of Government to make them go back on that recommendation?

Sir Henry Craik:—Yes, many new facts have come and it is difficult to relate them in the course of supplementary questions I understand a resolution was published at that time giving full reasons why Government reconsidered the decision.

NO SPECIAL CLASS.

Mr. Satyamurthi:—Will Government consider the advisability of abolishing the present classification of political prisoners and giving a special class for them?

Sir Henry Craik:—Members opposite always use the term political prisoners for terrorist prisoners.

Mr. Satyamurthi:—Although I don't admit what the Home Member says, apart from terrorist prisoners, with regard to other poli-

(Continued on Page 12)

Film Star Bereaved

Norma Shearer, famous Hollywood star and her husband Irving Thalberg whose death from pneumonia is reported from Santa Monica, California. Thalberg, who from humble birth, fought his way to the top in the movie business, was the Production Chief of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, making, it is said, about 7,500 dollars a week. He was 37 and his marriage with Shearer was regarded as Hollywood's "perfect romance".

GUNTUR CHAIRMAN TO BE PROSECUTED

GUNTUR, September 16.

The Government have sanctioned the prosecution of Mr. N. V. L. Narasimha Rao, who was the Chairman of the Guntur Municipal Council before its being superseded recently.

The prosecution is stated to be in connection with alleged tampering with the record of the proceedings of a meeting of the Council held on the 17th October, 1935. The Collector of Guntur has been asked by the Government to depute an official to lay a formal complaint.—United Press.

SOCIALIST KEPT IN LAHORE FORT

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The Punjab C.I.D. have taken into custody a Socialist of Amritsar under the Press Act, it is alleged, in connexion with the publication of the 'Lal Dhandora' posters.

He has been brought to Lahore and is kept in the fort.—A P.

Famine Fiend To Stalk In Gujerat?

Reports From Districts Reveal Facts Of Distress Situation

Recent Rainfall Has Done Little To Relieve Situation In Most Districts

Authentic reports from some of the distressed areas which bear out the view, that much larger measures of relief, than Government has given, are insistently called for.

We publish below extracts from the reports received from reliable correspondents.

Except that in some cases fodder for cattle will be available after a few weeks, the rainfall of last week has done little to relieve the situation.

There is reason to believe that we have now reached the end of the monsoon and no further relief from rain can be expected.

But even so the damage already suffered is such that comprehensive measures of relief are urgently needed, if the people are to be saved from starvation in many places.

DIE-HARDS COMBINE

Poona To Be Headquarters Of New Fascist Organisation

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

It appears that a form of Fascist organisation is being sought to be formed throughout India, probably under the control and guidance of foreign interests.

I understand that secret pamphlets are being issued to capitalists and other wealthy persons in India in which Pt. Jawaharlal and the Congress have been attacked and socialism and communism denounced.

Capitalists have been invited to join the organisation known as the All-India Progressive League, Poona.

Some leading lights of "Big Business" seem to have expressed their sympathy with this reactionary organisation, and a Member of the Council of State, in sending his subscription says "I shall make use of the excellent material which you have sent, in the speech which I will make in the Council of State."

BANK OFFICIALS ON TRIAL

VIZAGAPATAM, Sept. 14.

Mr. S. Raja Rao Nayudu, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, has been inquiring from Saturday into the alleged fraud on the Vizianagaram Co-operative Central Bank.

In this case, Mr. Chevuru Subba Rao (Secretary), Mr. Chudimalla Jogiraju (Assistant Secretary), and Mr. Damaraju Parvateel (a director) of the Bank are charged with the offence of collusion to defraud the bank of sums of money amounting to Rs. 51,000.

Mr. Ch. Subramaniam, Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies, is being examined.

It is understood that Major W. R. B Peel, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Sind, has resigned and that his resignation has been accepted.

Major Peel is expected to sail for England on October 1.

Cattle Sold In Bazaars For Rs. 5

SANGALE (Sholapur Dt.)

First, we had about an inch of rain The peasants tempted by the good prices of commercial crops sowed mostly cotton etc. instead of maize, juari, bajri, etc., which would sustain men and cattle. And now that cotton plants have completely dried up, cattle will have to be sold and people will have to evacuate in search of food.

Cows worth Rs. 40-50 are bought by butchers in the bazars for Rs. 5-6 .And as no hopes of more rains are entertained the poorest of the village folk have begun to leave their villages.

The monster of famine stares us in the face. A month more and cattles will be destroyed in thousands, and the people will flee from their villages

Rice Ruined Irretrievably

LIMBASI (Kaira Dt.) Sept. 13

The farmers had sown cotton and Juwar in rice and wheat lands. And now the recent heavy rains have destroyed the Bajri crops and about half the cotton has also been destroyed.

The prospects of the remaining cotton crops are doubtful. And wheat cannot be sown as suitable area was sown with cotton.

Scarcity of fodder will be acutely felt in the coming months as former sowings were dried out long ago and recent rains will only help us to grow Juari plants which will not be enough for cattle.

There are some hopes of Tur, Castor oilseeds and such other minor Rabi crops. But our Rice crop—the mainstay of the villages—has been ruined irreparably, and such Rabi crops as we might possibly have will not be available till the Holi festival.

The fear of famine cannot therefore be said to have been allayed. Cheap grain shops and grass depots will be absolutely necessary to tide over the next six months at least

Distress In Ahmedabad District

ASHLALI (Ahmedabad), Sept. 14.

We had recently about four inches of rain which will give enough fodder for cattle.

There will still remain acute scarcity of food and clothing. Rabi crops will be available only where they could be sustained with well water.

On the whole, cotton, and lentils might flourish in the districts but Bajri will virtually fail.

The situation in Viramgam, Sanand, Dholka, Nalakantha and the rice villages of the Daskroi taluka, is very serious indeed. People of these areas see no prospects yet of getting adequate supply of grass or grain.

Fodder For Cattle

ANKALESAR (Broach Dt). Sept. 13.

In August our peasants had sent away herds of cattle to graze in the forests of the adjoining Rajpipla State. The cattle remaining here have gone very weak. And recent rains will give us fodder after about a month or so.

About 75 per cent. of the land here is sown with monsoon cotton. This crop was dried out and often cut to feed cattle due to scarcity of rains. Rice and Juwar crops have completely failed.

The winter Juwar now being sown will not be available till two months at least. There is acute want of staple food grains in this area, and it is necessary to open cheap grain shops here.

One or two waggons of grass require to be imported every day and given at cheap prices of even free for the maintenance of cattle.

Besides there is no labour available for our rural workers. Works require to be started for the able bodied and doles should be given to the old and the infirm.

Prospects Of Famine In Prantij

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

The Secretary Prantij Peasant Help Association (Ahmedabad Dt.) writes:—

We had about five inches of rain since the 8th instant. Groundnuts, cotton and castor oil-seeds will be slightly benefited. The water in the tanks will last us about one month; and fodder will also be available till Diwali or so.

On making a comprehensive inquiry in all parts of the taluka, it is apprehended that there will be scarcity of grain and grass in this area after a month.

SEVERE DROUGHT IN BIJAPUR

Full Report Forwarded To Bombay Mayor

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Sept. 16.

Severe drought continues in Bijapur District. Navalgund and

(Continued on Page 12)

Jawaharlal In Allahabad

Return After Heavy Programme In U. P. Districts

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returned to Allahabad last evening, after his tour in the North Western districts of the United Provinces. In Etawah district, he addressed mass meetings at Kanchausi, Auraiya, Ajitmal, Lakhna, and Bharthna. The programme was very heavy and owing to breakdown of his car, he could not go to Chakwa and Jaswantnagar where tens of thousands of Kisans waited for him all night.

In most places, there were huge processions, notably at Auraiya, where 30,000 persons participated.

In Etawah City, the Municipal Board presented an address. Another address was presented later at Dhakau in the remote interior of the district. In Dhakau, a mass meeting was held.

On 14th morning, he proceeded to Nagla Dakhua in the remote interior of the district.

The canal authorities, having refused permission to take the car along the Canal Road, Pandit Jawaharlal did the journey of 28 miles by bicycle, on horse-back and foot. He proposes to remain in Allahabad for the next ten days.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

ANY LUCK, WADE?
NONE-- THERE ARE NO FINGERPRINTS ON FILE TO MATCH THE ONES FROM THE TARPAULIN!
I GUESS WE'RE LICKED- THE ONLY CLUE WE HAVE AN' IT DON'T MEAN A THING--- IF WE ONLY HAD SOMETHING TO WORK ON---
WAIT, DONAVAN!- WE SAW THEM AND WE KNOW THEY'RE GAMBLERS —IF WE CAN GET PICTURES OF ALL THE GAMBLERS---!
BUT THESE TWO WERE DISGUISED!
DISGUISED OR NOT, THIS PLAN IS PERFECT!
8-19
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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